HARDWARE . . . . SOFTWARE. . . . AT HOME. . . . IN BUSINESS

## aomputing today



Colour graphics give a hint of magic to an upgraded Video Genie

## Unravel programming languages with our major new series

We survey the growing library of books available to support the $2 \times 80$

Make your micro work
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But it doesn't stop there - Microtan is a SYSTEM

Start your expansion with TANEX -
cassette interface, 16 I / O lines, two 16 bit counter timers, data bus buffering, memory mapping and a further 1 K of RAM. Just plug in extra chips for 8K of RAM, 16 more I/ O lines, two more counter timers and a serial I/O line with RS232/20 mA loop and full modern control.

XBUG - a firmware package with cassette file handling rountines, a line-by-line assembler/dis-assembler, 10K extended Microsoft BASIC (as used by Apple, Tandy and NASCOM).

TANRAM - up to 40 K of extra memory.

The system rack houses up to 12 boards. Extra serial and parallel I/O boards offer up to $128 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ lines (16 eight bit ports) and eight serial $1 / O$ ports.

The full system will include high definition colour graphics, A to $D$ and $D$ to $A$ boards, IEEE 488 interface, PROM programmer, disc controller and TANDOS, a 6502 CPM system.


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Computing Today is constantly on the lookout for well written articles and programs. If you think that your efforts meet our standards please feel free to submit your work to us for consideration.

All material should be typed, but neat handwritten copy may be considered. Any programs submitted must be listed, cassette tapes and discs will not be accepted, and should be accompanied by sufficient documentation to enable their implementation. Please enclose an SAE if you want your manuscript returned, all submissions will be acknowledged. Any published work will be paid for.

All work for consideration should be sent to the Acting Editor at our Charing Cross Road address.

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We are Genie specialists.
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Available non-standard options include:-
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We supply a good range of quality selected software and books pertaining to the Genie \& TRS-80.


## ComServe

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If you buy just any make of microcomputer you could find yourself on your own. And that's serious. Because without first class software and support, all you're left with is a box of wires.

On the other hand, when you buy Europe's No. 1 microcomputer, the Commodore PET, you have access to the largest and finest range of software in the UK today; the most experienced dealer network; 24 hour field maintenance service; plus our very own training courses and user's club-all to ensure that you get the best from your system.



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But how can Commodore offer so much? Well, we've been in the high technology business for over 20 years, whereas many of our competitors have just started out. We even manufacture the silicon chips for other microcomputers. This enables us to keep our costs to you down, so you can buy a self-contained PET for $£ 450$, or a complete business system from as little as $£ 2,000$ (+ VAT).

Of course, you could buy a box of wires for about the same price. But all you'll get from our dealers is sympathy.



# HOW READY IS YOUR READY-MADE FACTORY? 

Finding the right unit factory for YOU involves a lot more than square footage! What are you getting for your money? Will you have to pay for essential services? In Northampton we've been designing for Industry for over 10 years and know your needs better than most. Our unit factories are designed and built to a high finish and come complete with heating system, main services, offices \& car parking.



Blowing one's own memory devices seems to be a growing pastime judging by the increasing number of PROM programmers on the market. Thandar, the test equipment division of Sinclair Electronics, have announced the PKW-5000 intelligent programmer which is capable of blowing most popular types of EPROM. Using a Z80 to control features such as block verification and data input/modification it holds all the code in 16 K of RAM prior to burning it in. An optional expansion interface allows interconnection with a terminal through an RS323 serial port or with a micro through a parallel port for downloading of software. Cost of the basic unit is

## MODEMS ON LINE

Two additions to the world of acoustic couplers this month. The first offering comes from Anderson Jacobson and is a 1200 baud full duplex mode unit, the first of its type to gain the necessary PO approval. Designated the AJ1234 it is a development of their existing range and includes a new type of acoustic 'cup' to positively lock the telephone handset into place. This both cuts down the possibility of external interference and reduces the chance of accidental disconnection. Full details are available from Anderson Jacobson
at 752 Deal Avenue, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4SJ or ring them on Slough 25172. The second unit is a 300 baud device designed and manufactured in Sweden. Built into an extruded aluminium case it looks both neat and, from the test that I've put it through, certainly appears to perform well. Connection to your terminal, or micro, is via an RS232 serial port. The unit, together with its 'plugpack' power supply will set you back $£ 195$ plus £3 postage plus that inevitable $15 \%$. Full technical information from Portable Microsystems, Forby House, 18 Market Place, Brackley, Northants NN13 5SF or ring on 0280-702017.
£799 + VAT and technical information can be obtained from Thandar at London Road, St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 4HJ. As a further example of this trend in putting software into EPROM is the Davidson-Richards unit for the PET. Capable of handling 2 or 4 K devices it plugs onto the user and cassette ports at the rear of the micro. Operating software is supplied on disc but a limited version is available on tape. Data can be read from disc or RAM/ROM and the information can be processed before committal. The display of the code can be as a straight Hex dump or as a disassembled listing. For further details contact the company at 14 Duffield Road, Der-


Using computers for training purposes is a growing area in the educational marketplace, systems such as the Control Data 'Plato' being often quoted examples, but there is a new, all British software package that looks set to carve out a niche for itself. Called Microspan it is an APL training programme which provides step-by-step tuition and testing on the user's progress. Produced by MicroAPL it is available on the Macroprocessor range of microcomputers which are S100/Z80 based systems capable of supporting 2 Mb of discs running under $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$. For details of both the training package and the computer contact MicroAPL at 19 Catherine Place, Victoria, London SW1E 6DX or ring on 01-834 2687.

## BOOKS ON THE MOVE

John Wiley and Sons, publishers of technical books that we have reviewed from time to time, have just concluded an agreement to market material produced by $\mathrm{Dr}^{2}$ Graham Beech's Sigma Technical Press. This includes the current range of books including Dr Beech's "Successful Software for Small Computers" and Martin Banks's "Living With The Micro" and their range of software that goes with them. The distribution and marketing deal covers the UK, Europe and Africa. In future all orders for Sigma titles should be sent to John Wiley and Sons Ltd, Distribution Centre, Shripney Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex rather than to Sigma.

## HIGH TEX

Nice to see some information on an all-British product coming through the post, this particular parcel of data was from Tex Microsystems who are perhaps best known for their range of EPROM erasers. Among the new product for 1981 is a new version of their eraser which has been made more light-proof than the existing model and incorporates a cut-off switch for the UV tube when the door is opened. Cost of the new model is $£ 45$ and a separate timer unit is also available at $£ 15$. Tex also produce a series of VDUs based on their model VT64. This is a dumb (glass teletype) unit with a 12 " screen supporting the full 96 character ASCII set displayed as 16 lines of 64 characters. The cursor is not directly addressable but they do provide a software solution. The unit is supplied without a keyboard but it has a parallel port provided, the normal system communication is handled by an RS232 serial port running between 50 and 19,200 baud. Price of the basic unit, many options are available, is £299 and the Tex keyboard is £99. For data sheets on these and other Tex products contact them at 126 New House Park, St Albans, Herts AL1 1UP or ring on St Albans
564077.



Within the space of a few short months, TABS has rapidly become established as the best accounting software on the market for APPLE II.

Our unique modular accounting system, developed for the APPLE II microcomputer, has been designed specifically to meet an increasing demand from the small business.

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Modules include: Purchase Ledger, Sales Ledger, Nominal Ledger, Payroll, Stock Control, Job Costing, Word Processing, Training, Support, Management Accounts, Invoice Compiler, Fast Data Entry, Sales Order Processing, Mail List.
Each module costs an astonishingly low

*The minimum system required to run the TABS modules is:
Apple 48K, Disk with controller, Disk without controller, Silentype printer, TABS Firmware card, total cost £2056

## Expanding Dealer Network

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# New! Sinclair ZX81 Personal Computer. 

# Kit: £49.95 complete 

## Reach advanced computer comprehension in a few absorbing hours

1980 saw a genuine breakthrough the Sinclair ZX80, world's first complete personal computer for under £100. At £99.95, the ZX80 offered a specification unchallenged at the price.

Over 50,000 were sold, and the ZX80 won virtually universal praise from computer professionals.

Now the Sinclair lead is increased: for just £69.95, the new Sinclair ZX81 offers even more advanced computer facilities at an even lower price. And the ZX81 kit means an even bigger saving. At £49.95 it costs almost $40 \%$ less than the ZX80 kit!

## Lower price: higher capability

With the ZX81, it's just as simple to teach yourself computing, but the ZX81 packs even greater working capability than the ZX80.

It uses the same microprocessor, but incorporates a new, more powerful 8 K BASIC ROM the 'trained intelligence' of the computer. This chip works in decimals, handles logs and trig, allows you to plot graphs, and builds up animated displays.

And the ZX81 incorporates other operation refinements - the facility to load and save named programs on cassette, for example, or to select a program off a cassette through the keyboard.
Higher specification, lower price how's it done?
Quite simply, by design. The ZX80 reduced the chips in a working computer from 40 or so, to 21 . The ZX81 reduces the 21 to 4 !

The secret lies in a totally new master chip. Designed by Sinclair and custom-built in Britain, this unique chip replaces 18 chips from the ZX80!

## Built:

 £69.95 complete
## Kit <br> or built - <br> it's up to you!

The picture shows dramatically how easy the ZX81 kit is to build: just four chips to assemble (plus, of course the other discrete components) - a few hours' work with a fine-tipped soldering iron. And you may already have a suitable mains adaptor - 600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated (supplied with built version).

Kit and built versions come complete with all leads to connect to your TV (colour or black and white) and cassette recorder.


Proven micro-processor, new 8K BASIC ROM, RAM-and unique new master chip.

## New <br> BASIC manual



Every ZX81 comes with a comprehensive, specially-written manual-a complete course in BASIC programming, from first principles to complex programs


## New, improved specification

-Z80 A micro-processor - new faster version of the famous Z80 chip, widely recognised as the best ever made. Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX81 eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, LIST, PRINT, etc.) have their own single-key entry. Unique syntax-check and report codes identify programming errors immediately.
Full range of mathematical and scientific functions accurate to eight decimal places.

- Graph-drawing and animateddisplay facilities.
- Multi-dimensional string and
numerical arrays.
Uup to 26 FOR/NEXT loops.
Randomise function - useful for games as well as serious applications.
- Cassette LOAD and SAVE with named programs.
-1K-byte RAM expandable to 16 K bytes with Sinclair RAM pack. - Able to drive the new Sinclair printer (not available yet - but coming soon!)
- Advanced 4-chip design: microprocessor, ROM, RAM, plus master chip - unique, custom-built chip replacing 18 ZX80 chips.


##  <br> ZX8I

## Sinclair Research Ltd,

6 Kings Parade, Cambridge, Cambs., CB2 1SN. Tel: 027666104.
Reg. no: 214463000.

# If you own a Sinclair ZX80... 

The new 8K BASIC ROM used in the Sinclair ZX81 is available to ZX80 owners as a drop-in replacement chip. (Complete with new keyboard template and operating manual.)

With the exception of animated graphics, all the advanced features of the ZX81 are now available on your ZX80 - including the ability to drive the Sinclair ZX Printer.

## Coming soonthe IX Printer.

Designed exclusively for use with the ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM), the printer offers full alphanumerics across 32 columns, and highly sophisticated graphics. Special features include COPY, which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further instructions. The ZX Printer will be available in Summer 1981, at around £ 50 - watch this space!


# I6K-BYTE RAM pack for massive add-on memory. 

Designed as a complete module to fit your Sinclair ZX80 or ZX81, the RAM pack simply plugs into the existing expansion port at the rear of the computer to multiply your data/program storage by 16 !

Use it for long and complex programs or as a personal database. Yet it costs as little as half the price of competitive additional memory.


How to order your ZX81
BY PHONE - Access or Barclaycard holders can call 01-200 0200 for personal attention 24 hours a day, every day. BY FREEPOST - use the no-stamp-needed coupon below. You can pay by cheque, postal order, Access or Barclaycard. EITHER WAY - please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day money-back option, of course. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt - and we have no doubt that you will be.


Amazing Value-compatible with TRS-80 16K level II

## DEO GENIE



## Fully Supported Hardware

| The system case contains the Centra system, a 12.000 byte operaling system Applications <br> The Video Genie System has many uses <br> that programs are easily wntten for spe ovalable in great variety <br> The system has great scope in the ho age to all the family code Sottware is continuously being deve taught at once $\qquad$ and the araphics allow pictorial displays | ROM and an some " <br> easy 10 us <br> rograms co programs in feen N Io complex s | ntific pro | ems simple |
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## Fully Supported Software


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$\checkmark$ Games $\checkmark$ Utilities
7 Years Microprocessor Experience!
Send large SAE (44p) for our current Catalogue of TRS-80/Video Genie software.



## MAKING <br> MICROS PAY

The new small business system from Triumph Adler, the Alphatronic, is rapidly acquiring software to run. Compuserve have just announced a payroll package called FLEXIPAY which is capable of handling monthly, weekly and hourly paid staff. One interesting feature is that all the computed payment figures are displayed for checking prior to printing out the payslips. The program can also print out forms on which the required data can be entered before
keying it in to the system. A total of 18 separate reporting functions are available from P45 enquiry to analysis by individual or by department. The software is fully guaranteed for one year which includes all ammendments made necessary by changes in the tax laws or National Insurance regulations. This guarantee, effectively a software maintainance agreement, can be extended after the first year for a modest sum. For further information contact Compuserve at $13 / 14$ Charterhouse Square, London EC1 or ring on 01-253 7256.


## CARTING IT ABOUT

Busy DP departments with mounds of printout to shift around and store will be relieved to hear of a new, mobile 'Data Cart' from Eldon Office Products. The seven trays can hold up to 4000 sheets of continuous paper and this capacity can be expanded by clipping extra trays on top. The unit is desk high making it a convenient replacement for piles of files cluttering up the desk. A full colour catalogue featuring the entire Eldon range is available from them at Unit 3, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AB.

## VISICALC LINKS UP

As we mentioned last month on these pages Compsoft have linked Wordpro and Wordcraft into their Data Management System. Well, they've done it again with VisiCalc. Information stored in the DMS files can be directly transferred to the VisiCalc DIF files for statistical analysis. DMS can even preprocess the information making it possible to look at items in more detail. An update package is available to existing users of DMS or you can buy it with the link built in for $£ 200$. Contact Compsoft at Great Tangley Manor Farm, Wonersh, Nr Guildford, Surrey or ring Heather Kearsley on Guildford 39665.

## MEMOS TO WRITE

Almarc, the people who distribute Vector Graphic computers in the UK, have released a new wordprocessing package called MEMORITE III. I often wonder what I and II were like in cases such as this! Based on the CP/M operating system it is claimed that it will turn any Vector machine into a top-line wordprocessing system that can be added onto to suit the individual's needs. This also means that the user can help Vector produce a better version next time around. Further information can be obtained from David Swain at Almarc Data Systems, 906 Woodborough Road, Nottingham NG3 5QS or ring on 0602-625035.

## MATRIX NOISE KILLER

Latest in the Hush-Top range from Power Equipment is a silencer for the popular Centronics 737 matrix printer. Claimed to muffle $80 \%$ of the noise that the matrix head makes as it screeches across the page producing its high quality print it is simple to fit. Consisting of a heavy gauge steel tray covered in acoustic foam on which the printer sits and an acrylic top whose sides are lined with the
same material, it does not effect any of the paper handling mechanisms. The clear hinged top allows the operator to check what's going on and the whole thing only takes around five minutes to fix. Because acoustic foam is also a good heat insulator the case is fitted with a small fan as standard. Descriptive literature is available from The Power Equipment Co Ltd at Kingsbury Works, Kingsbury Road, London NW9 $8 \cup \cup$.


## MEMORY UPDATE

If you've got about $£ 5000$ to spend on a small business micro, the upgraded version of the Memory System 7000 may be worth a look. Comprising a $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ processor, 64 K of RAM, half a megabyte of floppy disc store running under $C P / M$, a $12^{\prime \prime}$ VDU and a printer the system can be configured for wordprocessing as well as business use. The machine is now improved, both in the hardware (a faster disc controller) and the software and actually costs less than it did when first launched. Other im.
provements include the capability to create your own character sets and an in-built clock/calendar unit. The disc storage capacity can be expanded by adding an optional $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppy giving either 2 or 4 Mb . BASIC is supplied as standard with Pascal, MicroCOBOL and FORTRAN also available. Software packages can be supplied at between $£ 300$ and $£ 400$ if required. For more information contact Memory Computers (UK) Ltd at Britannia House, 960 High Road, N Finchley, London N12 9RY or ring on 01-445 6614 .


| TTLs by |  | $74167 \quad 200 \mathrm{p}$ | 74LS 155 60p | CPUs | EXPANSION PCB： $410 \%$ cost pated inru board for 8 K RAM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EICs } \\ & 1400 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |  |
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## PREPACKED MAILING

If your company does a lot of mailing of standard documents; promotional material, invoices etc, you will have probably found that the main bottleneck in the operation is the postroom. Wilkes Businss Forms claims to have solved this problem in a rather clever way. Basically they supply you with a sealed envelope containing the required forms or documents and a master copy attached to the outside. These multipart forms are then fed into a printer, or you could even use an office typewriter, and the master is filled in. By now you may be wondering what happens to the bits inside that sealed envelope. Well, that's the clever bit. By using carbonless
copying compound in the envelope and other documents inside it the information on the master is transferred onto the correct sheets inside. The master can be stripped off the web and the envelope, ready addressed and pre-paid if required, is simply bunged in the post, neat eh? Because all the forms can be preprinted you can send confidential information without running the risk that Mr Jones will get Mr Smith's pay slip becuase of an error in the mailing room. Wilkes offer design assistance in the production of the product, called Master Mailer, and you can even have colour printing. For more information and samples contact Wilkes Master Mailer at Oxford Street, Bilston, W Midlands WV14 7DW

## AYR GOES ON-LINE

After an injection of a massive £1M by eight City institutions Ayr Viewdata are going into production with their remote controlled Prestel adaptor unit. Post Office (British Telecom) approval was gained in January, several months after Tangerine got their TANTEL unit through, and the first deliveries are expected during April. Ayr's top man, "Tommy" Thomas, is hoping to get the bulk of the units into high street television and rental shops where the market for a low-cost adaptor unit is running high. Full production will be achieved later in the year when an automated plant comes into operation. A further model, also remote controlled, which has added Teletext capability is scheduled for the latter part of the year. For more details contact Ayr Viewdata at 77A Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 4NA.

## REFORMAT IT

If your company uses IBM or DEC equipment and you want to access the software for use on your micro then a new package called REFORMATTER may have the answer. Two programs are available, one to transfer betwwen CP/M format and IBM 3740 format and a second to operate between CP/M and DEC single density floppies. A special version is also available to work on TRS 80 Model II's running under TRSDOS, it only transfers to the IBM format. Hardware requirements are a multiple drive system which includes at least one $8^{\prime \prime}$ soft sectored floppy. The package has been developed by Microtech Exports of $\mathbf{4 6 7}$ Hamilton Avenue, Suite 2, Palo Alto, California 94301 who will be pleased to deal with your enquiries, Oscar A Rosenbloom is the man to contact. Please mention where you saw the news item as it helps both of us.


## TANTEL GOES RENTAL

The old saying about not being able to keep a good product down certainly appears to apply to TANTEL, the $£ 170$ Prestel adaptor produced by Tangerine. Back in the news once again they have just concluded an agreement with Granada, the TV rental people, who will now offer the units through their shops for $£ 98$ per annum. The product is shipping in large quantities both in the UK and abroad and we currently have one under test and hope to publish the results soon. This High Street rental agreement opens up a whole new area of business, perhaps we'll start to see personal computers for rent in the shops soon - video games are already well established and the technology is much the same. Tangerine were also approached by the BBC in conjunction with the forthcoming series on micros but their committment to the existing MICRON and the Prestel unit did not allow them to meet the rigid deadlines imposed. However, there are strong indications that a new product may be in the pipeline for the latter quarter of the year - watch this space!

## MODELLING ON A MICRO

The runaway success of VisiCalc as a management tool has spawned a host of competitive products, the latest being Intelligence (UK) Ltd's Micromodeller. Distributed by ACT Microsoft it offers financial modelling facilities on a micro, the Apple, for around $£ 2000$ - the actual program costs $£ 425$ including documentation. The program allows you to try out new ideas on the finances of your company (the micro) and see what happens to various parts before you commit the ideas to practice. Claimed to be more powerful than the VisiCalc program it provides full

## CHATTERING AWAY

Just after we published the news item on the IBM Selectric interface in last month's issue (Select a Selectric) FormScan sent us details of their Chatterbox unit. Consisting of two floppy disc based interfaces one unit gathers information from typewriters such as the Selectric and the second is connected to the RS232 port on your wordprocessor. Any number of the first unit can be used with one of the second. All controls have been kept to a minimum and an LED display shows the last character typed allowing a keyboard operator to correct mistakes before they are entered. Full literature is available from FormScan at Apex House, West End, Frome, Somerset BA11 3AS or ring on 0373-61446.
colour graphical output and generates summary reports on command, it also offers some realtime financial functions too. One, rather gimmicky in my opinion, feature is the provision of a handheld controller that allows you to store a series of charts and reports and then flick through them - a case of micro-showmanship perhaps? A brochure describing the product is available from ACT Microsoft at $5 / 6$ Vicarage Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3ES or from your local stockist.


## Improve your programming techniques

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## FLEXIBLE STORAGE

Although floppy discs symbolize the top end of the personal computer storage stakes, they still represent a huge capital outlay for most users. What many people really need is a system which can handle data considerably faster and more convenient than a cassette but doesn't cost the proverbial arm and a leg. The "Stringy Floppy", in this case Aculab's Floppy Tape, seems to be a fast, convenient alternative to the traditional cassette and has been much acclaimed in the States. Our reviewer has had one under test for several months and describes its strengths and weaknesses. If you are considering an alternative mass storage unit to the floppy disc then this review is essential reading.

## BUBBLING UNDER

The great white hope of the semiconductor memory market is the "bubble". Much has been said concerning its low cost and its high speed compared to mass storage devices but little has been explained about its internal workings. In a major feature we take the lid off these intriguing devices and explain all about domains, major and minor loops and the rest of the weird and wonderful technology that makes them tick. It may not reduce their currently awesome price but at least you'll be able to dazzle your friends with your knowledge - unless they've


## MICRO MANIPULATIONS

You may remember the TI Programmer that we reviewed some months ago. Well, next month we present a full simulation of this machine on a $Z 80$ based micro, the TRS 80. As well as being a useful program in its own right it also offers a whole host of versatile subroutines for use in other programs. Get the best of both worlds, an excellent program and a number of valuable subroutines - two for the price of one in next month's issue.

## FORTRAN, THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE

Continuing our series on programming languages Dr Marshall takes a look at the original high level language. FORTRAN. Originally designed for scientific and engineering users it is still going strong and micro based versions abound. Indeed, many more modern languages use some of its facilities, BASIC is a prime example. Take a step back in history with next month's issue.

## ANALOGUE STRIKES AGAIN

One of the most useful and popular interface units for computers is an Analogue to Digital converter. Based on the ZN425 device this unit fits neatly onto a standard Eurocard and has been designed by the makers of the chip, Ferranti. It will connect directly to a 6522 VIA device so it is suitable for use with any 6502 based micro, simple changes will allow its operation on PIA/PIO based machines. If you are looking to connect your micro to the real world then this one's for you.

JTING TODAY•NEXT

# Dr G J Marshall, Principal Lecturer in Electronics at the Polytechnic of North London, starts the series off with a look at COMAL 

TThe arguments between the supporters of BASIC and Pascal are currently raging in the pages of Computing Today and elsewhere. This argument is only one in a series of such disagreements, for instance, three or four years ago feelings were getting very heated between the devotees of ALCOL 68 and Pascal. While such comparisons and discussions are clearly healthy, they seem doomed to be unresolved.

I tend towards the view that any language is a good one as long as it lets you do what you want to. The fact that someone else can achieve a solution to your problem that is in some way superior to yours by using another language doesn't necessarily help you much. It is undoubtedly true that in certain applications some languages are better than others, but that a particular language is superior to others over a large range of applications seems to me very doubtful.

## Natural Language

The purpose of any computer language is to provide a medium for describing solution methods, or procedures for achieving some objective, in a precise way. The difficulties in communicating with a computer in a natural language, such as English or French, stem largely from their inherent ambiguity and lack of precision. Of course, natural languages permit the expression of a tremendous variety of shades of meaning that simply cannot be attempted using a computer language. In an interesting analogy, it can be asserted that, for a specific purpose, some natural languages are 'better' than others. For example, Spanish is supposed to be the easiest of the European languages to learn because its pronunciation is natural and its grammatical rules are fairly rigid. Again, French is accepted as the international language of diplomacy, so that, in this sense, it is accepted as the best. Perhaps this is because of the precision of expression that can be achieved in the language, although the characteristic obstinacy of the French may have something to do with it, too. If arguments persist over the relative merits of natural languages, it isn't surprising that computer languages attract the same controversy.

The ambiguity of natural language is well illustrated by sentences such as:

## Flying planes can be dangerous.

 I don't like eating apples. Time flies.Whether the last example should be taken as an instruction to time insects or as a comment on how quickly time passes is not clear without more information being provided. A computer cannot understand and respond to an ambiguous communication if its meaning is not clear. It may be able to take one meaning of the communication, but there can be no guarantee that it is the intended one. People resolve the ambiguity of a communication in natural language by relating it to its context. Computers can be programmed to do the same, but the representation of information and the inclusion of all the knowledge that is likely to be required to provide a context for the received communication is a complex problem from the artificial intelligence area.

Another problem in understanding natural language stems from the richness of the grammatical rules for constructing correct sentences. This richness leads to sentences like the following pair:

## Time flies like an arrow. <br> Fruit flies like a banana.

Both sentences are meaningful. Their deceptive similarity conceals different grammatical constructions. Determining the structure of a sentence (its syntax) is a necessary preliminary to finding its meaning, but being sure of the structure can be difficult. Besides this, in a natural language it is possible to invent properly structured sentences that are entirely meaningless, such as Chomsky's

> Colourless green ideas dream furiously.

Computer languages have been designed as artificial languages with comparatively simple grammatical rules to avoid all these problems. Thus, when a programmer communicates with a computer in a programming language, he can be sure of how the computer will respond in executing the instructions. There
will be no ambiguity. The structure and meaning of each instruction will be surely discovered. There will be no 'nonsense' instructions. Every legally constructed instruction will have a precise interpretation, which is hopefully the one intended by the programmer.

## Man Versus The Machine

Any processor only understands its own machine code, so that programs written in a high-level language must be translated to machine code before they are executed. The translator is known as an interpreter if translation and execution proceed one line at a time, and as a compiler if the entire program is translated prior to execution. Thus, interpreters are suitable for program development, since they proceed as far as the first faulty instruction, while compilers will run fully developed programs as quickly as possible.

It is doubtful if the most sophisticated hardware/software combination in existence can, in a general way, out-perform the human brain. Current computer languages (and hardware techniques) make it difficult to achieve comparable sophistication. However, developments such as concurrent processing and predicate logic ensure that the stage at which the machines can be superior is approaching.

So, while the ensuing series of articles on computer languages won't resolve the arguments of the BASIC versus Pascal kind, it will provide a basis of information upon which the arguments can draw. Incidentally, in the COMAL language an interesting BASIC - Pascal compromise has been achieved. In the series, we will try to provide an appreciation of a wide variety of languages. A large number of languages have been available on mainframe computers for many years, and a comparable number is now becoming available on micros. In addition to the widely available BASIC and Pascal, LISP is available, for example on PETs and Apples, and as CP/M becomes more widely used a whole range of languages, including ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN and $C$ enters the scene. As implementations improve, languages like ALGOL 68 may become available.

For the languages mentioned
above, and some others, we shall try to give some indication of why they exist, what they are like to use, and what applications they are intended for. We will try to give the flavour of each language by describing its main features and displaying a few programs that show the language to advantage.

## Further Reading

If you are not familiar with a computer language, this series might help you to decide which is the one that you should learn. If you do know a language, it might persuade you that other languages have some merits and that they may be worth further investigation.

A deeper treatment of some of the ideas presented in this introduction can be found in 'The Thinking Computer' by Bertram Raphael (W H Freeman) and 'Chomsky' by John Lyons (Fontana/ Collins). The latter provides a guide to Chomsky's work, including that on language structures.

## COMAL <br> - A New Recruit

It is not possible to give such clear cut and simple reasons for the existence of most of the languages covered in this series as it is for COMAL (COMmon Algorithmic Language). COMAL exists because of the dissatisfaction of Borge Christensen with Microsoft BASIC and the whole family of similar BASICs.

Borge Christensen is a Danish educationalist. His experience of using BASIC on microcomputers to teach computing in schools convinced him of the general unsuitability of BASIC for teaching good programming practice He was keen to keep the simplicity of BASIC, which makes it easy to learn, but felt the need for extra facilities with which well structured programs could be written. He developed his language by observing the difficulties and the needs of his students, and then introducing features that he thought would help them overcome their problems and thus fulfil their needs. He found that the point of his innovations was readily perceived by the students, and the new features were rapidly accepted. In the event, the new features reflect rather closely the algorithmic structures of Pascal, so that COMAL has come to contain the best features of both BASIC and Pascal. This hybrid will benefit not only students learning a language for the first time, but also teachers anxious to promote good programming practice and any programmer wanting to produce well structured pro-
grams. One of the major points here is that any sizeable program can be understood, modified and maintained far more easily if it has good structure than if it is a "spaghetti" program. Christensen estimates that programs using COMAL to advantage can be developed three times faster, and maintained ten times more easily than the corresponding BASIC programs.

In the educational environment the particular advantage of COMAL, as a hybrid of BASIC and Pascal, is that it is as easy to learn as BASIC, so that the student learning his first language can learn it rapidly and write his first program quickly. It also provides a bridge to Pascal which is the major lanuage used in most University and Polytechnic computing degree courses. It can be extremely discouraging for students to have to learn a variety of dissimilar computing languages throughout their student career.

## The Features Of COMAL

The aim of this section is to provide a flavour of COMAL and to indicate what it is like to use. There is no attempt to give a complete description!

Variable names can be up to 16 characters long, starting with a letter. The assignment symbol is the same as in Pascal, so that typical simple assignments are:

RECORDNUMBER: $=17$ POSITIONS: = "LECTURER"

Such assignments can be used to make programs readable. The assignment symbol removes the apparent ambiguity of BASIC statements such as:

IF $\mathrm{C}=10 \mathrm{THENC}=0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

This could be written in COMAL as

```
IFCOST = 10 THENCOST: = O. COST
```

making it clear that the instruction contains a test for equality and an assignment.

The constants TRUE and FALSE are predefined in COMAL (they are equivalent to 1 and 0 , respectively), and they permit suggestive assignments such as:

## COMPLETE: $=$ FALSE

The algorithmic structures include the conditional IF - THEN - ELSE, the selector CASE OF, and, for repetition WHILE and REPEAT - UNTIL. There is a "pretty printing" feature in the language so that when programs are listed these structures are automatically. indented. This also enhances program readability, but, more importantly, it provides a tremendously useful debugging aid, since incorrectly written structures can be found at once by examining the indentation arrangement.

The following example shows how the pretty printing feature displays a conditional statement.

```
IFRESPONSE$ = "NO" THEN
    PRINT "PROGRAM TERMINATES"
    FINISHED:= TRUE
ELSE
    PRINT"WHICH JOBISTO BEDONE
    NEXT?"
    INPUT JOB
ENDIF
```

The characteristic ENDIF to terminate an IF statement resurrects an idea from ALCOL 68, where, typically, the terminator for IF is FI .

Dr Marshall's original article on computer language sparked off so many requests for a series that we asked him to write it.
LANGUAGE SURVEX

# programming languaces 

Procedures are supported by COM$A L$, rather than the subroutines of BASIC. A procedure call INITIALISE is declared by

```
PROC INITIALISE
    IOIAL:=0
    PRODUCT:= 1
    LINE:= 1
ENDPROC
```

It is executed by the statement

## EXEC INITIALISE

Recursion is supported, so that a procedure may call itself.

The array is the primary data structure available. A wide range of commands is available, which includes all those such as RUN, LIST and SAVE from BASIC, but adds automatic line number generation, line renumbering and others.

## A COMAL Program

The following listing gives a fairly typical small COMAL program.

```
010 FINISHED: = FALSE
020 REPEAT
030 FORI: = 1 TO 5 DO PRINT
040 PRINT " 1 = ADDITION"
```

```
PRINT " 2 = SUBTRACTION" PRINT " 3 = MULTIPLICATION" PRINT " 4 = DIVISION"
PRINT" 5 = STOP"
PRINT
INPUT" ENTER TYPE OF SUM
REQUIRED" : TYPE
CASE TYPE OF
WHEN
EXEC ADD
EXEC RECORD
WHEN 2
EXEC SUB
EXEC RECORD
```

```
240 WHEN 5 FINISHED : = TRUE OTHERWISE PRINT "NO SUCH COMMAND" ENDCASE
290 UNTIL FINISHED
300 PROC ADD
310 N1: = RND (40,50); N2: = RND (1.10)
320 RESULT: \(=\mathrm{N} 1+\mathrm{N} 2\)
330 SIGN
340 ENDPROC ADD
```

This skeleton program should, I think, be sufficiently readable to convey that it is a maths drill program, with a menu and
selector, to provide various arithmetic problems. The procedures for generating subtraction sums and the rest will be similar to ADD. The missing RECORD procedure would display the sum, accept the answer and keep a record of the student's performance. It might also analyse the student's record to determine strength and weaknesses.

## Implementation And Availability

Commodore have an implementation of COMAL for the PET which they are releasing free, as public domain software, to educational users (see the April issue of Computing Today for further details). Borge Christensen has played a major part in developing COMAL for the PET, and the only shortcoming of the implementation that is worth mentioning is that it requires 26 K of store, which leaves none too much space for the programmer.

There seems to be hardly any material on COMAL available in English (there is plenty in Danish!), but Commodore should be issuing fairly comprehensive documentation in conjunction with their COMAL


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## pROBLEM SOLVER

J N Rolinson

# Solving the problem of Solitaire with a Vector Graphic 

when the subject of home computers crops up, the one question that I hear most from the non-computing fraternity is... "but what can it do?" Financial reward from central heating control is somewhat of a fallacy and playing 'Star Trek' is, for many, a bit trivial. The ability of your dreamed of micro to solve actual problems may well be all that's needed for your wife, husband, mother etc. to view computing in the home in a new light.

For Christmas I received a puzzle that consists of fifteen marbles laid out as an equilateral triangle, a version of solitaire. Firstly, one marble is removed and the rest are jumped one over another into a vacant space beyond. The marble that has been jumped over is removed and the object is to leave just one marble remaining. I was unsuccessful for several days and my frustration was increased by knowing that my mother and father-in-law had both achieved it on Christmas day! I decided to write a program to find a solution (there is more than one possible solution). I was writing for a Vector Graphic MZ with Microsoft BASIC-80. The program listed uses a standard enough BASIC for it to be transferable to many micros. As it turned out I came across one solution the day before I ran the program but I carried on debugging it
as it seemed a good exercise in problem solving programming

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2^{1} 3 \\
& 456 \\
& \begin{array}{llll}
7 & 8 & 9 & 10
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lllll}
11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Fig. 1 Lay out of the 15 numbered positions.

## Positions

The fifteen positions of the marbles are defined as $P(1-15)$ as shown, see Fig.1. In lines 40-50 - each position is made initially equal to 1 (ie presence of a marble). A position equal to 0 means no marble is present. Lines 70-80 remove one marble at random. Line 180 picks a further position and if a marble is present and has not yet been unsuccessfully looked at, then the various legal moves from that position are determined in lines 210-350. For a move to be successful, the position that the marble will move to must be vacant (line 370) and the position that it jumps over must contain a marble (line 380). If a successful move has been made, the position the marble moves to is termed $\mathrm{AM}(\mathrm{J})$ and the marble that has been jumped over is $\operatorname{HOP}(J)$. The state of
those positions are redefined in line 400. Unsuccessful attempts to move a marble return the program to determining a new $R(J)$ (ie a new position) and the unsuccessful position is labelled as " 2 " and is not bothered with until after the next successful move. After each move, the number of marbles left is determined as NL in line 110. If only one is remaining then the program branches to print statements. LPRINT causes hard copy print out but the solution could be displayed on a VDU as only seventeen lines are required. If the program finds that more than one marble is remaining but cannot proceed further then the random number seed is incremented by one and a new game is played. $Z$ serves both as the seed and as a counter for the number of games played. CHR\$(4) clears the screen allowing the game counter to be printed successively in the same position on the screen.

I found by chance that if the random number generator is seeded with seven then a solution is found on game number 30 (ie after 23 games). However, if the seed is input as one then it runs beyond 30 without a solution. The program ran slower than I had hoped, taking just under five minutes to find a solution. Can any reader come up with a quicker program to solve this puzzle?

## Program Listing

```
10 INPUT "RANDOM NUMBER SEED";Z
20 DIM P(15):DIM M(5):DIM H(4):DIM AM(13):DIM HOP(13):DIM
    R(13)
    RANDOMIZEZ
    FOR X=1 TO 15
    P(X)=1:NEXT
    PRINT CHR$(4):PRINT "GAME NO." Z:J=1
    IR = INT((RND*15) +.5)
    P(IR)=0
    NL=0
    FOR X=1 TO 15
    IF P(X)=1 OR P(X)=2 THEN NL=NL+1
    NEXT
    IF NL = 1 THEN 500
    FOR X=1 TO 15
    IF P(X)=1 THEN 180
    NEXT
170 Z=Z + 1: GOTO 30
180 R(J)=|NT((RND*15)+.5)
```

190 IF $P(R(J))=0$ OR $P(R(J))=2$ THEN 180
$200 \quad \mathrm{M}(3)=0: M(4)=0$
210 IF $R(J)=1$ THEN $M(1)=4: M(2)=6: H(1)=2: H(2)=3:$ GOTO 360
220 IF $R(J)=2$ THEN $M(1)=7: M(2)=9: H(1)=4: H(2)=5$ GOTO 360
230 IF $R(J)=3$ THEN $M(1)=8: M(2)=10: H(1)=5: H(2)=6:$ GOTO 360
240 IF $R(J)=4$ THEN $M(1)=1: M(2)=11: M(3)=6: M(4)=13$ $H(1)=2: H(2)=7: H(3)=5: H(4)=8:$ GOTO 360
250 IF $R(J)=5$ THEN $M(1)=12: M(2)=14: H(1)=8: H(2)=9$ : GOTO 360
260 IF $R(J)=6$ THEN $M(1)=1: M(2)=13: M(3)=15: M(4)=4$ $H(1)=3: H(2)=9: H(3)=10: H(4)=5:$ GOTO 360
270 IF $R(J)=7$ THEN $M(1)=2: M(2)=9: H(1)=4: H(2)=9:$ GOTO 360
280 IF $R(J)=8$ THEN $M(1)=3: M(2)=10: H(1)=5: H(2)=9:$ GOTO 360
290 IF $R(J)=9$ THEN $M(1)=2: M(2)=7: H(1)=5: H(2)=8:$ GOTO 360
300 IF $R(J)=10$ THEN $M(1)=3: M(2)=8: H(1)=6: H(2)=9$ GOTO 360
310 IF $R(J)=11$ THEN $M(1)=4: M(2)=13: H(1)=7: H(2)=12$ GOTO 360
320 IF $R(J)=12$ THEN $M(1)=14: M(2)=15: H(1)=13: H(2)=8$ GOTO 360
330 IF $R(J)=13$ THEN $M(1)=6: M(2)=11: M(3)=15: M(4)=4$ $H(1)=9: H(2)=12: H(3)=14: H(4)=8:$ GOTO 360
340 IF $R(J)=14$ THEN $M(1)=5: M(2)=12: H(1)=9: H(2)=13$ GOTO 360

| 350 | $M(1)=6: M(2)=13: H(1)=10: H(2)=14$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 360 | $I=1$ |
| 370 | IF $P(M(I))<>0$ THEN 460 |
| 380 | IF $P(H(I))=0$ THEN 460 |
| 390 | AM $(J)=M(I): H O P(J)=H(I)$ |
| 400 | $P(R(J))=0: P(M(I))=1: P(H(I))=0$ |
| 410 | $J=J+1$ |
| 420 | FOR $X=1$ TO 15 |
| 430 | IFP $(X)=2$ THEN $P(X)=1$ |
| 440 | NEXT |
| 450 | GOTO 90 |

```
4 6 0 \quad I = 1 + 1
470 IF M(I) =0 THEN 490
4 8 0 ~ G O T O ~ 3 7 0 ~
490 P(R(J)) = 2: GOTO 90
500 LPRINT "GAME NO." Z
510 LPRINT:LPRINT "FIRST REMOVE"IR:LPRINT
520 FOR X=1 TO (J - 1)
530 LPRINT "MOVE FROM "R(X)" TO "AM(X)" REMOVE "HOP(X)
540 NEXT
550 END
```


## SURROUND

Andrew Thomas

## The classic arcade game on PET

This Surround program has been written for the PET and requires under 4 K of memory. The game itself is based on the arcade game and, in this case, one of the players has been taken over by the computer. The object of the game is to stop your opponent from moving by surrounding him. On
every move you must move onto a dot, trying to leave the screen will cause you to lose the game. At the beginning of the game there is a countdown shown by a shrinking rod on the bottom of the screen. The skill factor will alter the speed at which the program runs.

To alter the logic of the computer
play the following notes should help.
$X_{1}$ - is the position of your player.
X 1 - is the position of the computer player.
Y - is the direction of your move.
Y 1 - is the direction of the computer's move.

The A array stores the 4 directions in which it is possible to move and the 'dot' is character 46 .

The remainder of the program is fairly straighforward and thus does not merit explanation.


| EDULRTIDTRL |
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## MULTI PURPOSE INTERFACE

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## Make more of your micro's control capabilities with this simple but effective unit.

Many eight-bit microcomputers such as the PET, NASCOM 2 AlM-65, Acorn ATOM and others, are fitted with a Programmable Input/Output chip (PIO) which controls two output ports. In some machines this chip is called a Peripheral or Versatile Interface Adaptor (PIA or VIA), but both perform basically the same function, and in the following all such chips will be referred to generically as PIO s. With the two ports used in the output mode, up to 16 individual circuits, such as LEDs, relays, lights or motors, can be controlled by sending the appropriate bit patterns to the ports. What do you do if you wish to control more than 16 circuits? One solution is to add additional PIOs to the system, but this may not be too easy, particularly on a single board computer, and at best would probably involve the use of an extra board connected to the system via the bus. However, using some TTL latches built on a separate board and connected only to the output ports and the source of power, the control capability of the microcomputer can be considerably extended. This article describes how this can be achieved.

## Time Multiplexed Latching

The additional circuitry is built around the 74LS75 four-bit latch. The TTL latch is chosen because it is very inexpensive at about 30 p to 40 p per package if you shop around. There are eight-bit latches available which are designed specifically for microcomputer use, such as the Intel 8212, these are significantly more expensive, at between $£ 2$ to $£ 3$ each. However, other types of latch could be used following the


Fig.1. The pin-out of the 74LS75
scheme described below if you have a ready supply available. Figure 1 gives the pin layout of the 74LS75. With a positive voltage of greater than 2 V on the chip enable pins (4 and 13), the outputs Q1 to Q4, follow the inputs D1 to D4, and their inverse appears at Q1 to Q4. At the instant that the enable voltage is removed, the outputs cease to follow the input and stay locked to the value they had immediately prior to being disabled. Two such devices can be used to remember the state of an eight-bit output port on
any desired time simply by pulsing the enable pin with a suitable positive voltage for a time in excess of 20 nS . The use of only two latches does not give any additional capability since the outputs of the PIO are latched internally anyway, but suppose we now take 16 74LS75 latches and parallel feed them in pairs from a single eight-bit port. We can then feed different bit patterns into each pair of latches by enabling them at different times. Each pair can be enabled by supplying it with a voltage derived from one of the bits of the second PIO port. The only slight penalty which is paid for this extra capability is that additional instructions have to be sent to latch each byte but this loss of speed is hardly likely to be significant for most applications. Figure 2 shows how the circuit is set up, to avoid


Fig.2. Circuit diagram of the dual port interface
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Fig.3. Some suggested ways to drive loads from the outputs of the interface
overloading the port drivers the inputs to the 74LS75s are fed through 74LS04 inverting buffer amplifiers. The outputs are shown schematically and can be taken from either the Q or $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ outputs as appropriate. In the high state, TTL logic is only capable of sourcing about 0.4 mA but this is sufficient to drive a small transistor to switch, for example, a relay. When the Q output is high, the corresponding $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ output is low and can be used to sink up to 8 mA from the +5 V line through, for example, and LED. Some suggested ways of coupling to the Q and $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ outputs to activate a load when
a positive voltage from the port has been latched are shown in Fig. 3. Note that because of the inversion produced by the buffers it is the $\bar{Q}$ output which follows the data input.

## Constructing The Interface

It would be convenient to lay out the board in a similar way to that shown in the circuit diagram so that there were two rows of 64 pins each for the Q and $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ outputs. However, unless you have facilities for etching your own circuit boards, this is not easy to achieve, and I chose to construct my interface on a

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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { IC1-3 } & \text { SN74LS04 Hex Inverting Buffers } \\ \text { IC4-19 } & \text { SN74LS75 } \\ \text { 4-Bit Latches }\end{array}$
Resistors $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$, 5\%
R1-16 62k
R17,R18 10k
Capacitors
C1-5 47 nF 12 V Ceramic


# MULTI PURPOSE INTERFACE 

large piece of Veroboard. The latches were laid out in four blocks of four, with the output pins adjacent to each block; the Q and $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ pins were staggered slightly to avoid confusion. Fig. 4 gives a wiring layout.

Note the pull-up resistors connected to the inputs of all the buffer amplifiers. When the computer is first switched on, before the PIO has been set to the output mode, the ports are in the high impedance state. Without the pull-up reistors, the logic values of the inputs to the interface would be indeterminate and it would be possible for all the output lines to be activated unintentionally. By pulling the inputs of the buffers to logic one, we ensure that the enable lines are deactivated and the data input to the latches is low upon switching on.

Note also that the two unused inputs to the centre 'LSO4 have been tied to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ through 10 k resistors. 47 nF capacitors have been added to each block of ICs to prevent accidental latching by supply induced transients.

I have suggested that LS versions should be used because they have a relatively small current consumption, but it would be possible to use the other

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versions if you prefer. The 7475 outputs are capable of sinking up to 16 mA , but on average these chips consume between four to five times as much current as the LS versions, Also, according to the maker's specification, the enable lines could require more drive current than the buffers are capable of supplying. Thus, to drive 7475 latches with absolute confidence you should either buffer each latch separately rather than in pairs, or use a buffer, such as the 7428 or 7438 , with a larger drive capability. Note, however, that these ICs are not pincompatible with the 7404 . With the LS version, the maximum current required from the board would be 212 mA ; you then have to add whatever current is needed to drive your loads - do not forget that 64 LEDs taking' only 8 mA each will require over half an amp if switched on simultaneously! The prototype took 162 mA using LS versions and 580 mA using straight TTL (excluding loads). You should make sure that your computer power supply is capable of providing the additional current; otherwise use a separate power source

## Software Control

So how do we program our new interface to control all these output lines? This can be done either by a program written either in BASIC or machine code, and examples of both are given below. At the machine code level, there are small differences between a PIO and a PIA or VIA; the PIO is used with 8080 and Z80 microprocessors and is addressed by a special OUT instruction, whereas the PIA/VIA, which is used, for example, with 6502 based systems, is treated as just another set of addresses in memory. In the discussion below, we shall use the PIO as our example - translation to the use of the PIA/VIA is straightforward. The first step is to send a byte to the control registers of the PIO to set Ports A and

B into the output mode. You have to know the addresses of the registers, and the correct byte for your particular PIO; you then send an OUT instruction. Table 1 gives the addresses used by several different microcomputers for these control registers, and also the addresses of the A and B Ports. The PET is somewhat different in that it has one eight-bit port available from the Parallel User Port(J2), and a second from the IEEE 488 Port (J1); note, however, that the protocol for using the IEEE Port must be observed and that it uses inverted logic. Nick Hampshire's book "The PET Revealed" gives some excellent guidance upon the uses of these ports.

Let us take the NASCOM 2 as an example. We see that the control register addresses are 06 H and 07 H , and, using the Mostek MK3881 PIO, the required bit pattern is $00001111(\mathrm{OFH})$, so the first instruction is LD A,OFH:OUT(06),A; OUT(07),A in assembly language, or OUT 6,15;OUT 7,15 in BASIC. In mode 0 of the MK3881 PIO, bits sent to the output ports are latched there until they are changed by a subsequent OUT instruction. These two control bytes only need to be sent once at the beginning of the program to initialise the ports. We are then ready to use our output board. Suppose that we wish to set the low nibble of the third latch to $00001010(0 \mathrm{AHex})$. Continuing with the NASCOM 2 as our example, we see that the address of Port A is 04 H , and that of Port B is 05 H . We set up Port A to OAH by the instructions LD A,0AH; OUT(04), A in assembly language (or 3E OA D3 04 in Z80 object code). In BASIC the corresponding instruction is OUT 4,10. To activate the third latch, we need to set bit 2 (that is the third bit when counting the first bit as zero) of Port B to a $\operatorname{logic} 1$, and then immediately reset it to 0 . We do this by the instructions LD A,FBH;OUT(5),A;LD A,FFH;OUT(5), A in assembly code which generates 3 EFB

| COMPUTER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PORT A } \\ & \text { ADDRESS } \end{aligned}$ |  | PORT B ADDRESS |  | CONTROL REGISTER ADDRESS FOR PORT A |  | CONTROL REGISTER ADDRESS FOR PORT B |  | BYTE TO SET PORTS INTO OUTPUT MODE |  | COMMENTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HEX | DEC | HEX | DEC | HEX | DEC | HEX | DEC | HEX | DEC | REMOVE PRINTER DRIVE ROUTINE BY ! \#208 = ! \# $208+3$ TURN OFF HANDSHAKE WITH ?\# B80C = 0 |
| ATOM | B801 | 47105 | B800 | 47104 | B803 | 47107 | B802 | 47106 | FF | 255 |  |
| ROCKWELL AIM -65 | A00F | 40975 | A000 | 40960 | A003 | 40963 | A002 | 40962 | FF | 255 |  |
| NASCOM-2 | 04 | 4 | 05 | 5 | 06 | 6 | 07 | 7 | OF | 15 |  |
| COMMODORE PET | E84F | 59471 | E822 | 59426 | E843 | 59459 | IEEE-488 PORT SEE TEXT |  | FF for PORT A | 255 | PORT A IS FROM THE VIA AND IS STRAIGHTFORWARD TO USE. PORT B IS FROM NO. 2 PIA AND IS SET UP AS THE IEEE-488 PORT |
| TANGERINE MICRON \& MICROTAN -65 WITH TANEX EXPANSION | BFC1 BFE1 | 49089 49121 | BFCO BFEO | 49088 49120 | BFC3 | 49091 49123 | BFC2 | 49090 49122 | FF FF | 255 255 | THESE MACHINES HAVE TWO VIAS, AND THUS 32 OUTPUT LINES. WITH TWO INTERFACE BOARDS THIS COULD BE INCREASED TO 128! |

Table 1. The output port addresses of some popular microcomputers ${ }^{\text {© }}$
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D3 05 3E FF D3 05 as the object code, or OUT5,251:OUT5,255 in BASIC. Note that, because the buffers invert the data from both ports, the program has to reinvert the bit pattern for the enable lines, but the data can be taken with the correct polarity from the Q output.

As a more complicated example, imagine that we wish to use the eight latched outputs to control an eight by eight array of LEDs, with the top row controlled by the first latch (enabled by bit 0 of Port B) and so on to the bottom row (enabled by bit 7). If we wished to write a letter F on the array we could set the eight bytes to the values shown in Fig. 5, and this is achieved by the BASIC listing given below which winks the display on and off at approximately once a second.

|  | REPRESENTATIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BINARY | HEX | DECIMAL |
|  | 00000000 | 00 | 0 |
| - | 01111110 | 7E | 126 |
| - | 01000000 | 40 | 64 |
| - - - 0 | 01111000 | 78 | 120 |
| - 0 O 0 a | 01000000 | 40 | 64 |
| - 0000 | 01000000 | 40 | 64 |
| - 0 O 0 | 01000000 | 40 | 64 |
|  | 00000000 | 00 | 0 (c) |

Fig.5. Demonstrating the interface with an eight by eight LED display

By using the more extended data statement starting at line 180 , which can be accessed by setting B to 1 on entry, an alternative message can be displayed. Can you work out what it is?

For those who prefer to program in Z80 assembly language the other listing, which does not use any monitor subroutines, displays the longer message sequence given in the BASIC program.

## An Alternative Latching Technique

Some machines have only one output port available for external use and reserve the second port generated by the PIO for other operations, such as cassette tape interfacing and control or for creating a pseudo-serial port. However, by using only a few additional


TTL chips it is possible to obtain almost as large an output addressing capability as with the scheme described above from only a single port. The idea is to use the low nibble of the output port to feed data into the latches, and to use the upper nibble with a decoder to obtain the enable lines. The main additional chip required to achieve this is a 74L154 (a 4 line to 16 line decoder) and the pin layout is shown in Fig.6. The circuit of Fig. 7 shows how the scheme is implemented. The upper four bits of the port are fed into the decoder which activates one output line for each combination of the four inputs -0000 activating line $0,0001 \mathrm{ac}-$ tivating line 1 , and so on, up to 1111 activating line 15. Input line A corresponds to bit 4 and line D to bit 7 . Note that the 74L154 gives an active low, so that all output lines from the decoder are nor-
mally in the high state, except the active one, and the lines must be inverted by 74LS04 buffers before application to the 74LS75 enable pins. Line 0 should be left unused so that when it is activated, all the latches are disabled. As before, the data lines, which are connected to the lower four bits of the port, are buffered by 74LS04s, but the inputs to the 74L154 do not need to be buffered.

The method of driving the interface with a software routine is similar to that described above, except that now the data and the enable decode inputs have all to be packed into a single byte.

Since there are 15 usable lines available from the decoder, up to 60 output lines can be controlled by this method from a single port, at the expense of a little bit more complexity in the hardware and software.


Fig.6. The pin out of the 74 L 154
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## MULTI PURPOSE INTERFACE

## Program Listing

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2000 |  |  |
| 2000 | 00 | 06 |
| 2000 | 00 | 07 |
| 2000 | 00 | 04 |
| 2000 | 00 | 05 |
| 2000 | 00 | $0 F$ |
| 2000 | 00 | 08 |
| 2000 | 00 | 80 |


|  |  | 0180 | SET UP P | PORTS TO OUTPUT MODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 | 3E OF | 0190 |  | LD A,CBYTE |
| 2002 | D3 06 | 0200 |  | OUT (CONPA), A |
| 2004 | D3 07 | 0210 |  | OUT (CONPB), A |
| 2006 | DD21 3D 20 | 0220 | START | LD IX, TABLE |
| 200A | 1600 | 0230 |  | LD D,0:Initialise |
| 200C | 1 E 00 | 0240 |  | LD E, O: counters |
| 200E | 2E 01 | 0250 |  | LD L, 1 |
| 2010 | 14 | 0260 | REPEAT | INC D |
| 2011 | DD66 00 | 0270 |  | LD H, (IX) |
| 2014 | 3E 80 | 0280 |  | LD A, NOBYS |
| 2016 | BB | 0290 |  | CPE |
| 2017 | 28 ED | 0300 |  | JR Z, START;jump back |
| 2019 | 1C | 0310 |  | INC E ; if at end of |
| 201A | 7C | 0320 |  | LD A,H ; data table |
| 201B | EE FF | 0330 |  | XOR OFFH |
| 201D | D3 04 | 0340 |  | OUT (PORTA), A |
| 201F | 7D | 0350 |  | LD A, L |
| 2020 | EE FF | 0360 |  | XOR OFFH |
| 2022 | D3 05 | 0370 |  | OUT (PORTB), A ; latch |
| 2024 | EE FF | 0380 |  | XOR OFFH |
| 2026 | 07 | 0390 |  | RLCA ; increase enable |
| 2027 | 6F | 0400 |  | LD L, A; by 2, then |
| 2028 | 3E FF | 0410 |  | LD A, OFFH ; put back |
| 202A | D3 05 | 0420 |  | OUT (PORTB), A ; in L |
| 202C | DD23 | 0430 |  | INC IX |
| 202E | 3E 08 | 0440 |  | LD A, COUNT |
| 2030 | 92 | 0450 |  | SUB D |
| 2031 | 20 DD | 0460 |  | JR NZ, REPEAT; skip if |
| 2033 | 2E 01 | 0470 |  | LD L, 1 ;eight byte |
| 2035 | 1600 | 0480 |  | LD D, 0 ; move to next |
| 2037 | CDBD 20 | 0490 |  | CALL DELAY ; data byte |
| 203A | 18 D4 | 0500 |  | JR REPEAT |
| 203C | 76 | 0510 |  | HALT |
| 023D | 001 C 2240 | 0520 | TABLE | DEFB 001 CH 22 H 40 H |
| 2041 | 404022 1C | 0530 |  | DEFB 40 H 40 H 22 H 1 CH |
| 2045 | 001 C 2241 | 0540 |  | DEFB 001 CH 22 H 41 H |
| 2049 | 414122 1C | 0550 |  | DEFB 41 H 41 H 22 H 1 CH |
| 204D | 0082 C6 AA | 0560 |  | DEFB $0082 \mathrm{HC6H} \mathrm{AAH}$ |
| 2051 | 92828282 | 0570 |  | DEFB 92H 82H 82H 82H |
| 2055 | $003 C 2222$ | 0580 |  | DEFB 003 CH 22 H 22 H |
| 2059 | 3C 202020 | 0590 |  | DEFB 3CH 20 H 20 H 20 H |
| 205D | 00424242 | 0600 |  | DEFB 0042 H 42 H 42 H |
| 2061 | 42422418 | 0610 |  | DEFB 42H 42H 24H 18H |
| 2065 | 007 F 0808 | 0620 |  | DEFB 007 FH 08 H 08 H |
| 2069 | 08080808 | 0630 |  | DEFB 08H 08H 08H 08H |
| 206D | 00080808 | 0640 |  | DEFB 0008 H 08 H 08 H |
| 2071 | 08080808 | 0650 |  | DEFB 08H 08H 08H 08H |
| 2075 | 00416151 | 0660 |  | DEFB 0041 H 61 H 51 H |
| 2079 | 49454341 | 0670 |  | DEFB 49H 45H 43H 41H |
| 207D | $001 C 2240$ | 0680 |  | DEFB 001 CH 22 H 40 H |
| 2081 | 4642221 C | 0690 |  | DEFB 46 H 42 H 22 H 1 CH |

208500000000
00000000
208D 00 7F 0808
209108080808
209500 1C 2241
2099414122 1C
209D 00784442
20A1 42424478
20A5 00182442
20A9 7E 424242
20AD 00824428
20B1 $10 \quad 10 \quad 10 \quad 10$
20B5 00000000
00000000
20BD C5
20BE 0603
20C0 3E FF
20 C 2 OE FF
20C4 OD
20C5 20 FD
20C7 3D
20C8 20 F8
20CA 05
20CB 20 F3
20CD C1
20CE C9

0700
0710
0720
0730

## 0740

0750

## 0760

0770
0780
0790
0800
0810

| 0820 | ;One Second Delay Routine |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0830 | DELAY | PUSH BC |
| 0840 |  | LD B,3H |
| 0850 | DLY3 | LD A,OFFH |
| 0860 | DLY2 | LD C,OFFH |
| 0870 | DLY1 | DEC C |
| 0880 |  | JR NZ, DLY1 |
| 0890 |  | DEC A |
| 0900 |  | JR NZ, DLY2 |
| 0910 |  | DEC B |
| 0920 |  | JR NZ,DLY3 |
| 0930 |  | POP BC |
| 0940 |  | RET |

DEFB 00000000
DEFB $007 \mathrm{FH} 08 \mathrm{H} \mathrm{08H}$ DEFB 08H 08H 08H 08H DEFB 001 CH 22 H 41 H DEFB 41 H 41 H 22 H 1 CH DEFB 0078 H 44 H 42 H DEFB $42 \mathrm{H} \quad 42 \mathrm{H} 44 \mathrm{H} 78 \mathrm{H}$ DEFB 0018 H 24 H 42 H DEFB 7 EH 42 H 42 H 42 H DEFB 0082 H 44 H 28 H DEFB 10 H 10 H 10 H 10 H DEFB 00000000

The Z80 code listing for a Nascom that drives an eight by eight LED matrix display

50 REM **B should be set to 0 on entry for the
60 REM * *short demonstration and to 1 for the
70 REM * "longer message.
80 INPUT " $B=" ; B:$ IF $B>1$ GOTO 80
90 OUT 6,15: OUT 7,15: REM * Set Ports to Output
$100 \mathrm{~A}=0: \mathrm{C}=0$ : ON B GOTO 220
110 REM * A counts when all the DATA in line 150
120 REM * *has been used, and $C$ counts the number
130 REM * * of characters generated by the data
140 REM * *starting at line 270
150 DATA 0,126,64, 120,64,64,64,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
160 FOR I $=1$ TO 8
170 READ J: J=256 + NOT J: REM* * Invert DATA Bits
180 OUT 4, J:OUT 5,256 + NOT (2 $\uparrow(1-1))$ :OUT5,255
190 NEXT I
200 FOR K = 1 TO 500: NEXT K: REM * Wait a while
$210 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$
220 ON B GOTO 280
$230 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$
240 IF A < 2 GOTO 150
250 RESTORE 90
260 GOTO 100
270 DATA 0,28,34,64,64,64,34,28
280 DATA 0,28,34,65,65,65,34,28
290 DATA $0,130,198,170,146,130,130,130$
300 DATA $0,60,34,34,60,32,32,32$
310 DATA 0,66,66,66,66,66,36,24
320 DATA 0,127,8,8,8,8,8,8
330 DATA 0,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
340 DATA $0,65,97,81,73,69,67,65$
350 DATA $0,28,34,64,70,66,34,28$
360 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
370 DATA 0,127,8,8,8,8,8,8
380 DATA 0,28,34,65,65,65,34,28
390 DATA $0,120,68,66,66,66,68,120$
400 DATA $0,24,36,66,126,66,66,66$
410 DATA $0,130,68,40,16,16,16,16$
415 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
420 IF $\mathrm{C}=0$ THEN RESTORE 270
430 IF $\mathrm{C}<16$ GOTO 160
440 C=0: GOTO 420
450 GOTO 160
460 END

A BASIC listing to perform the same function

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## SOFTSPOT

## DAMBUSTER!

## S Draper

## Be a bouncing bomber

This program displays a reservoir (on the left-hand side of the screen). The object of the game is to successully bomb the dam. To do this the player is provided with three aircraft, each with one 'bouncing bomb'. The first aircraft moves steadily across the screen and may be controlled by the following keys:
$U$ - This causes the aircraft to go up.

D - This causes the aircraft to go down.
L - This causes the aircraft to level out.
B - This causes the bomb to be dropped.
Once the bomb has dropped it will fall in a parabolic arc towards the water; it will continue to bounce along the surface of the water until the maximum height of the bounce drops below a certain point.

In order to destroy the dam the bomb must strike it at an angle of $\pm 45$ degrees

When the first aircraft has either crashed (by going too low or flying off the end of the screen) or destroyed the dam, a new target will be displayed and the second aircraft will appear.

When all three aircraft have been used the player's score will be displayed (Graphics are for the PET).

## Program Listing

```
000 DIM X(2),H(2),P(2)
005 PRINT"'[CLS ]
010 W=0:G=0:T=0
015 PRINT" [HOM ]'
020 IF G = 3 THEN 455
0 2 5 D = 0 : C = 0 : S = 0 : Y = 0
0 3 0 ~ F O R ~ A ~ = 1 ~ T O ~ 4 0 ~
0 3 5 ~ P O K E ~ 3 3 7 2 7 ~ + ~ A , 9 6 ~
0 4 0 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
0 4 5 ~ F O R ~ A ~ = 1 ~ T O ~ 3 ~
0 5 0 ~ F O R ~ B ~ = ~ 1 ~ T O ~ 7 ~
0 5 5 \text { POKE 33437 + A + 40*B,96}
0 6 0 ~ N E X T ~ B ~
0 6 5 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
0 7 0 ~ F O R ~ A ~ = ~ 1 ~ T O ~ 3 0 ~
075 POKE 33527 + A,99
0 8 0 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
0 8 5 ~ I F ~ C ~ = ~ 1 ~ T H E N ~ 1 0 0 ~
090 C= 1:H(1)=|NT(RND(1)*16)
0 9 5 ~ X ( 1 ) = 0
100 IF Y = 1 THEN 215
105 IF H(1)<2 THEN PRINT"DANGER-TOO LOW'
    PRINT" [HOM ]'
110 IF H(1)<0 THEN 410
115 X(1)=X(1)+1
120 IF X(1)> >39 THEN 425
125P(1) = 32768+X+40*(16-H(1))
130 POKE P(1),96
135 POKEP(1)+1,96
140 IF D = 1 THEN POKE P(1)+2,99:GOTO 150
145 POKEP(1)+2,96
150 POKE P(1)+3,96
155 POKEP(1)+4,100:POKE P(1)-40,96
100 IF D = 1 THEN }21
165 GET A$
170 FOR B = 1 TO 30:NEXT B
175 IF A$ = ''"' THEN 105
180 IF A$ = "D'" THEN H(1)=H(1)-1:GOTO 105
185 IF A$="B" THEN 210
190 IF H(1)> 15 THEN A$="L"
195 IF A$ = "L"' THEN }10
200 IF A$= ''U'' THEN H(1)=H(1):GOTO 105
205 GOTO 105
210 F=H(1):D=1:X(2)=X(1)
215 IF F < 2 THEN 380
220 S = S +1
225 H(2) = INT(F-S*S*0.5)
```

```
230 X(2)=X(2)+1
235 (F X(2) > 30 THEN 275
240 P(2)=32768+X(2)+40*(16-H(2))
245 POKEP(2),96
250 IF H(2)<-1 THEN 260
255 GOTO 100
260 F=INT(3*F/4 + 0.5)
265S = - INT(SQR((F+2)*2)+0.5)
2 7 0 \text { GOTO } 1 0 0
275G=G + 1
280 POKE P(2),32
285 FOR A = 1 TO 4
290 POKEP(1)-1+A,32
295 NEXT A
300 POKE P(1) - 40,32
305 IF H(2) >0 THEN 15
310 IF (S < - 1)OR(S > 1) THEN }1
315 FOR A = 1 TO 3
320 FOR B = 1 TO 3
325 POKE 33437 + 40* B + A. 32
3 3 0 ~ N E X T ~ B ~
3 3 5 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
340 POKE 33599,32
345 POKE 33600,32
350 POKE 33639,32
355 FOR A =1 TO 40
360 POKE 33527 + A,99
3 6 5 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
370 T=T+1
3 7 5 \text { GOTO 15}
3 8 0 ~ F O R ~ A = 1 ~ T O ~ 5 ~
3 8 5 ~ P O K E ~ P ( 2 ) + 4 0 * A , 9 6 ~
390 FOR B = 1 TO 15:NEXT:B
395 NEXT A
400 POKE P(2) + 200,32
4 0 5 \text { GOTO } 1 5
4 1 0 ~ P R I N T " T O O ~ L A T E - Y O U ~ H A V E ~ C R A S H E D ! " '
415W=W +1
4 2 0 ~ F O R ~ A ~ = 1 ~ T O ~ 4 ~
4 2 5 \text { POKE P(1) - 1+A, 32}
4 3 0 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
4 3 5 \text { POKE P(1) - 40,32}
440 IF D=0 THEN G = G + 1:GOTO 15
4 4 5 ~ Y = 1
4 5 0 ~ G O T O ~ 2 1 5 ~
455 PRINT"YOU HAVE LOST "W" AIRCRAFT."
460 PRINT"YOU HAVE DESTROYED "T" DAMS.'
4 6 5 \text { PRINT"THEREFORE YOUR SCORE IS "T-W}
470 INPUT"DO YOU WANT ANOTHER GAME?"B$
475 IF B$= "YES" THEN 5
4 8 0 ~ S T O P
```


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> Despite last month's release of the 2X81 the books on Sinclair's 2X80 just keep on coming. We take a look at what's available and see whether they live up to the claims they make.

The ZX80 has now been on the scene for sufficient time to have encouraged the development of its own group of users, not only as individuals but also active groups/clubs. It has at least two regular monthly magazines/newsletters that are aimed primarily at the ZX80 user. As one would expect in this age of technology,
with highly developed communications systems, books about the ZX80 have rapidly appeared in the shops. This article will briefly try to give you an idea of what some of them contain and hopefully help you in your choice.

The books fall into two main categories. those that are primarily books of programs for use on the ZX80
and those that additionally set out to teach the reader more about the operation of the ZX80.

The ZX80 by virtue of its low cost has attracted a very large number of purchasers. These range from those with little or no prior knowledge of computers to those who have a clear understanding of the internal workings of computers. The requirements of these various levels of user are quite different and although it is an admirable concept on the part of the author to coach the former to the level of the latter, I feel that this approach must be taken with extreme care in consideration for the reader's capabilities. The ZX80, more than any other micro on the market at the present, is being used by newcomers to this field. They are hungry for information, let us hope they do not get indigestion!

## The ZX80 Manual

One presumes that the potential readers of these books already have a ZX80 or are seriously considering getting one. This means that they have or will shortly have the Operating Manual that is supplied with the machine. This is 128 pages long and starts with Chapter One instructing the reader to read Chapter Two first! Chapter One (half a page) explains the somewhat novel approach that the author, Hugo Davenport, has used for this manual. The less experienced reader is given the option of reading even numbered chapter headings to achieve a rapid 'hands on' introduction to using his ZX80. The manual recognises that many of the users will have little previous knowledge and attempts to introduce the various operations in a simple manner. Like many other operating manuals it tends to fall into the trap of oversimplification on the one hand and the introduction of terms the newcomer will find difficult to understand on the other. In fairness to Sinclair, the operating manual is better than some I have seen and does enable the user with a little knowledge to start using his ZX80 fairly sensibly.

The question it raises is 'how much should an operating manual tell the
reader'? Is it to be instruction on the use of the machine or is it to teach you what you can do with the machine? With such a wide range of possible uses that a computer can be put to, it would be unfair to expect detailed information on more than a limited number of uses/programs. This leaves the user to develop his own solutions for his particular requirements: be they games, teaching routines or solutions to lengthy mathematical problems. In my opinion the layout of the operating manual would be clearer to all if it had a more conventional approach: 1) What to do when initially unpacking/switching on, 2) Brief explanation of keyboard commands etc., 3) Novice
'hands on' operating chapters, 4) Expansion of these chapters in same sequence as 3), 5) Advanced user information, 6) Appendices, tables, error codes etc.

The user of the ZX80 having worked his way through the manual will then want to expand his knowlege, be he novice or expert, by 1) learning/writing further programs and 2) consolidating his existing understanding of what the ZX80 can achieve. This is where we came in! The books now available for the ZX80 user give him not only the opportunity to expand his program library but also cater for several levels of user expertise.


[^1]In the preface Mr Norman says In
writing this book I have made three assumptions.

1) He(the reader) is a newcomer to computer programming
2) He has one particular microcomputer, the Sinclair ZX80, switched on, in

## front of him.

3) He wants to learn all the instructions available in ZX80 BASIC, using a structured course with a steadily increasing tempo
A clear statement of intent, that is
followed by twenty-five chapters and five appendices that completely live up to, and validate, the original assumptions.

In the first two chapters Mr Norman very briefly outlines what a computer is and how we 'talk to' computers. From Chapter 3 to Chapter 25 the reader is led carefully and sytematically through all the BASIC commands and statements available to the ZX80. Mr Norman's style is easy to read and the entire learning process is based on a 'hands on' approach. The examples given are easy to understand and a number of problem exercises are set throughout the book, the answers being supplied in Appendix 4.

Appendix 1 lists all the ZX80 BASIC commands and statements for the 4 K ROM, together with a very brief explanation of each. Appendix 2 gives a
useful 'Glossary of Terms' explaining the meaning of a number of computer terms that often baffle the newcomer. Appendix 3 consists of fourteen specially written program listings together with notes on each. These range from a number of interesting games to graph plotting and a training aid for elementary multiplication and division. Appendix 4 as mentioned above contains sample answers to the problems set throughout the book. The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that answers involving the writing of programs may vary from that written by the reader as there is often more than one way in which a solution may be obtained. The acid test must be: does it work? In conclusion Appendix 5 comments briefly upon the 16 K add-on RAM that is now available for the ZX80.

five appendices. Chapter 1 is brief: two pages, apart from stating that the book is not intended for the beginner, briefly reviews the history of the ZX80 and very briefly tells the reader what he will find in the following pages.

Chapter 2 - REVIEW OF ZX80 BASIC - seven pages. Is mainly concerned with the importance of writing efficient programs with respect to memory size. It stresses the fact that the ZX80 in its basic form must have programs written for it that are designed for its limited memory but that one must 'never sacrifice clarity and flexibility for size'.

Chapter 3 - PROGRAMMING THE ZX80, nine pages. Opens by stating 'that this book is not intended to teach anyone BASIC. The main function is to show how the statements and commands can be used to their full potential . . 'Mr Toms then proceeds to give the reader an eleven-step procedure for writing a working program. All very clear and concise - I wonder how often many of us jump a step and spend a great deal of time finding out what went wrong! The rest of the chapter has a number of useful hints under such headings as REM, GOSUB, Data Validity, Graphics etc.

Chapter 4 - PROGRAM

STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL, three pages. There is little here you do not already know if you have read the Operating Manual. For all that, it makes three pages of common sense that are worth repeating

Chapter 5 - DATA FILE STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL, three pages. As for Chapter 4 . . read and inwardly digest!

Chapter 6 - PROGRAM LISTINGS, 43 pages. Twelve programs, mainly games, but also one for Machine Code conversion, another for share evaluation and a section on useful subroutines. The machine code conversion program is backed up by thirteen pages in the appendices containing the Hex and decimal values for the ZX80 instruction set.

Chapter 7 - BASIC COMMAND SET, 37 pages. Gives a very comprehensive review of all the Sinclair ZX80 commands, what they do, examples of their use, together with some useful 'tricks' associated with the individual commands.

The book concludes with appendices, listing in a clear and concise manner the character set, graphic symbols, error codes, a summary of the ZX80 commands in addition to the Hex and decimal values for the ZX80 as mentioned above.

## The ZX80 Companion (Second Edition) By Bob Mauder, Terry Trotter and Ian Logan <br> Published by Linsac, ISBN 0 907211003, 128 pages $£ 7.95$

The preface informs the reader that
"The ZX80 Companion . . is intended to be a manual for the broad spectrum of ZX80 owners, for the electronics specialist wishing to learn about microcomputers, to the computer professional buying his own system for the
first time, and most particularly to the person wanting to use a computer in his own home."

The Introduction goes further "The Manual is arranged so that an intending user of the ZX80 entering computing for
the first time (my italics) may start using the system quickly and then gradually gain a better appreciation of the machine and its facilities".

There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever that this book contains a mine of useful information - but for whom? Certainly it is not a book intended for the user entering computing for the first time. It is a book for those that have a good knowledge of computing techniques, an even better book for those who already have a fundamental understanding of how a microprocessor works and wish to use this knowledge to manipulate the operation of the ZX80. In my opinion the outcome of the above is that this book could stand a little rethinking on its layout as there are a few anomalies introduced in an attempt to broaden the contents to suit a larger readership.

If one assumes the alteration of direction ie. a book for the confirmed enthusiast, then one sees a different picture.

Chapter One - OPERATING THE ZX80, most of this chapter is already in the Sinclair Operating Manual, but it is clearly explained, and a second opinion does no harm.
Chapter Two - THEORY OF COM-

PUTERS, is a short chapter (four pages) and is probably redundant to the computer enthusiast.

Chapter Three - ZX80 BASIC, explains ZX80 BASIC clearly, sensibly giving two streams of information 1) for readers already familiar with another dialect of BASIC and 2) for those to whom BASIC is a new language. Chapter Three ends with an introduction to Machine Code programming on the ZX80. Chapter Four - The ZX80 MONITOR - gives the reader thirty pages of useful routines containing "a series of programes that can be used to examine all parts of the monitor". A knowledge of ZX80 machine language is required for a few of the programs but the listings are explained in detail making this chapter a useful focus for later reference.

Chapter Five - CONSTRUCTION AND HARDWARE, is intended as a compliment to Sinclair's assembly instructions for the ZX80 kit and as such gives a prospective builder a few hints and tips together with the welcome reassurance that "someone walked this way before - and got out alive".

Chapter Six - ZX80 PROGRAMS, consists of seven program listings each with a description, instructions and
what to expect when RUNning the program. Games pre-dominate with a Graph Plotter thrown in for good measure.

Appendix 1 is a comparison of ZX80 Instruction codes and ZX80 Character Set. Apendix 2 briefly describes that shy little fellow 'The 8 K ROM' launched last September, this item is causing excitement amongst ZX80 enthusiasts not least because very few have, as yet, been sighted!


## Hints and Tips for the ZX80

 by A D Hewson and J S Hewson Published by Hewson Consultants 48 pages $£ 3.50$This book clearly explains to the intelligent ZX80 user how to improve his or her programming potential. The preface states that the book is for "the novice and the expert". Although the absolute novice might only gain a little on the first reading, continued reference to its pages (especially to the TIPS scattered throughout) can only benefit the reader.

Section one deals with LOAD and SAVE problems, how to most conveniently and efficiently use the LIST key, how to estimate the amount of memory still available for use and how best to understand and use the logical functions provided by the ZX80. Section two suggests a number of clever ways in which the user may write programs with great emphasis on the most economical use of memory space.

Section three explains to the reader the importance of understanding the display file and thereby manipulate it to
advantage
Section four introduces the concept of Machine Code Subroutines, examples of which are included in Section five.

Section five lists 12 programs that include useful routines such as Line Renumber, Scroll, Print Stack Numbers and a program to demonstrate a moving display. The routines provide a further understanding of the ZX80 but would be of greater benefit to the less experienced if they were accompanied by clear notes on their operation.

ZX80 Programs Vol 1 by Chris Denning, Published by Sipprint,

## 82 pages $£ 5.00$

The Introduction states that "This book contains 20 programs for the basic 1K Sinclair ZX80 . . . The programs were written for the newer user in mind whilst being very practical and useful, there are no routines that will be beyond the understanding of any ZX80 owner."

Each program listing is written clearly and is supported by program notes that should make the intention
and working of the program clear to the reader. The programs are fairly evenly divided between games and fairly useful routines that include Wavelength/Frequency Conversion,

Perpetual Calender, Stock List and a simple Number Solving Routine.

Chris Denning has achieved what he set out to do in an easy-to-read and understand little volume that offers a selection of programs that should appeal to the newcomer


## ZX80 BOOK SURVEY

## The ZX80 Magic Book Published by TimeData Ltd. 40 Pages $£ 4.75$

The first 28 pages consist of a variety of program listings ( 18 in all and one variant) ranging from the quite ambitious Othello and Hexpawn on the games side to Hex Peeker (which displays the values of 64 memory locations in Hex) and a simple Graph Plotter

for the more academic.
The rest of the book has a selection of observations on topics such as Debugging, Creating a Program, Improving the Picture, a representation of the ZX80 memory map and concluding with a 'do-it-yourself' approach to adding an extra 4 K of RAM.

An interesting little booklet but one is left with the impression that the observations were added to the programs to 'make weight'. The programs seem to work and I have no criticisms of the assorted observations.

## Making The Most Of Your ZX80 by Tim Hartnell,

Published by Computer Publications ISBN 0907442 005,

## 108 Pages $£ 6.95$

This book was reviewed in last month's CT and is aimed at newcomers to computing. It gives the reader a book of programs to key in and use. These are planned in such a manner that the user steadily learns more and more about the operation of the ZX80 as he 'programs' his way through the book.

## Summary

From the above it should be fairly clear which book is your choice. For the newcomer to computing 1) Learning BASIC with your Sinclair ZX80 and 2) Making the Most of your ZX80 should be looked at first.

Having enjoyed 1) and/or 2) then The ZX80 Pocket Book with its excellent chapter on the BASIC command set is well worth adding to your collection, also look at Hints and Tips for your ZX80. For the more advanced user, The ZX80 Companion will give you a great deal to think about as will The ZX80 Monitor Listing published by Linsac at $£ 5.95$. This is a 30 page booklet by Ian Logan which clearly presents a fully disassembled listing of the 4 K BASIC/Monitor, divided into the specific routines. A useful reference but not for the novice!

The ZX80 Magic Book and ZX80 Programs Vol 1 both offer a good selection of programs. The latter is probably a slightly better buy for the newcomer with the basic 1 K machine but your own preferences in programs will decide your choice.

With Kansas, the Video Genie is not the 'poor relation' of the TRS-80, and here's two programs created especially for the Video Genie

## VIDEO GENIE PROGRAM

This is an information program which not only explains the many things not covered by the manuals but shatters those many 'trade secrets', showing how to use the Genie to its full potential.
The program includes the following sections: Speeding up programs. Machine language. Abbreviations. Memory size. Inkey\$. Compatibility. Loading. Second cassette. Getting sound. Converting television. Screen adjustment. Gain adjustment. Azimuth adjustment. Modifications. Peripherals. Dismantling. Adjustment program.
This program really does explain everything about the Genie, but please note, it's written with the beginner in mind. It's from Kansas and only from Kansas - - $£ 9.50$

## GENIE OWNERS - LOAD AND EVEN COPY SYSTEM TAPES ONTO YOUR SECOND CASSETTE WITH THE

## SYSTEM LOADER

Though it is possible to both load and save Basic programs onto the Genie's internal and external cassette systems, the inerent fault is that machine language programs can only be loaded via the internal cassette, which sometimes is not so reliable.
Programmer Mike Chalk has altered all that! For with his System Loader not only can you actually load machine language program through the second cassette port, but can even copy them as well!
Yes, you can actually make copies of system tapes, and have the choice of either the second or internal cassette to do it. It's all made very easy too, just by pressing a simple key, with no need for a file name.
Still more goodies in the program, for Mike has devised it so that it prints out the name, the entry, start and end addresses in the bargain.
And there's a facility to jump to any address during the procedure

CKa

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## DRAWING BOARD

Mark R Harrison

## Painting by numbers with a ZX80

This simple little program, quite apart from enabling one to draw pretty pictures on the screen of one's ZX80, shows how you can control on-screen movement. You can change the symbol in use and the direction in which you are moving at any time during the program execution.

## Instructions And Variables

When the program is RUN an asterisk (star) is displayed on the screen. To alter the symbol in use press ' 5 ' then 'NEWLINE' followed by the code of the required symbol and 'NEWLINE'. Changes in the direction of movement can be made by keying the desired direction code, see Fig. 1., and the inevitable 'NEWLINE'

The program uses the following variables;
D - Position on screen of current symbol.
C - Code of displayed symbol.
A - Direction code.
। - Dummy variable.

## Sample Program

Try the following data string, the ' $"$ ' represents the NEWLINE.
5/128/8/4/2/2/4/4/2/2/2/2/6/6/2/6/8/6/6/6/6/6/ 6/2/6/8/6/6/8/4/8/8/8/8/8/6/8/4/4/4/2/2/2/4/4/ 4/4/4/4/8/8/8/5/8/9/9/9/9.


Fig.1. Direction movement and their associated keys

## Program Listing

```
LET D=310
20 LET C=20
FORI=1 TO 640
    PRINT"
5 0 ~ N E X T I ~
60 POKE PEEK(16396) +
    256*PEEK (16397) + D,C
    INPUT A
    IF A = 1 THEN LET D = D + 32
    IF A = 2 THEN LET D = D + 33
    IF A = 3 THEN LET D = D + 34
    IF A =4 THEN LET D=D -1
    IF A =6 THEN LET D = D + 1
30 IFA=7 THEN LET D=D - 34
IF A = 8 THEN LET D = D - 33
150 IF A =9 THEN LET D=D - 32
160 IF A =5 THEN INPUT C
170 GOTO 60
```


## INTEREST CALCULATOR

Harold Meerza

## Watch your savings grow

This program for the PC1211 computes the interest which is added to your National Savings Bank account at the end of each year. To start the program use SHIFT ' S ' in the DEF mode once it is entered.

## Program Operation

The balance at the start of the year is input followed by the rate of interest for your account, $5 \%$ for ordinary accounts and $15 \%$ for investment accounts. For
each of the transactions in the account book give the month number, 1 for January etc., or if no transactions were made enter 0 . Withdrawals should obviously be preceded by a minus sign.

## How It Does It

Line 410 stores the initial balance in the memories $A(27)$ to $A(38)$, one corresponding to each month, and the final balance is kept in $\mathrm{A}(39)$. The function SGN in line 460 ensures that a deposit is
added only to memories containing later months because interest is not gained in the month of deposit. Similarly withdrawals are debited from the actual month because interest is lost for the whole of that month.

The function INT in line 480 ensures that only whole pounds are totalled for interest, fractions are ignored. The INT in line 490 rounds off the interest to the nearest penny. The program has been checked against a number of accounts and all results agreed with the NSB payments.

## Program Listing

[^2]```
4 3 0 ~ I N P U T " ~ M O N T H ~ O F ~ N E X T ~ E N T R Y = " ' ; N
4 4 0 \text { IF N=0 GOTO 480}
4 5 0 ~ I N P U T " ' ~ A M O U N T ~ + ~ O R ~ - ~ = ~ " ' : P
4 6 0 \text { FOR B =(N+(SGN(P)+1)/2) TO 13:A(26+B)=A(26+B)+P}
4 7 0 \text { NEXT B:GOTO 430}
4 8 0 ~ I F ~ N = 0 ~ T H E N ~ F O R ~ B ~ = ~ 1 ~ T O ~ 1 2 : V ~ = ~ V ~ + ~ I N T ~ ( A ~ ( 2 6 + B ) ) : N E X T ~ B ~
490 | = (H/EXP2)*V/12:1 = INT (I*EXP2 +.5)/EXP2:Z = A (39) +
500 BEEP 2:PRINT" INT = "';|;' TTL='";Z
```



## The Best

Making The Most of Your ZX80 by Tim Hartnell is recognized as the most helpful publication to the games player or aspiring programmer.

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# CONQUERING EVEREST 

> Scaling the summit requires careful planning, luck and a good head for heights.
 must remember that there are two rope lengths above Camp . 6 which must be laid before the summit attempt is made. All the climbers in Camp 6 are assumed to take part, but there must be at least two. The success of the attempt is dependent on the weather (as are CARRY and MOVE), so you should be prepared to wait at Camp 6 for good weather

Typing RUN produces the heading 'DAY 1', gives a weather report for the day ahead and asks for a movement input. Since, at this stage, the only way to go is up, ROUTE should be entered. The program then branches to' the 'ROUTE' subroutine, where you will be asked to enter the camp you are climbing from and the number of people in the group. The number of rope lengths laid is printed out, and the program branches back to the main body, where you are asked if you want to make another movement that day. Entering NO signals the end of that day, and a series of printouts are produced.

First the day's movements are printed out, those not achieved (the success of a carry depends on the weather, although "carries" made by climbers are always successful) being indicated by '!NC!'. The next is a supply check, which gives a clear indication if any camp is not sufficiently stocked with tents or consumables (in extreme cases the occupants will retreat to the camp underneath them). Finally a comprehensive picture of the situation on the mountain is given, as the contents and occupants of each camp are displayed.

The program then starts a new day, and the process begins again. The number of possible movements increases very rapidly as you progress up the mountain, and to give some idea of how to tackle movements later in the program, I have included a section on tactics.

## Tactics

As I have mentioned already, at the beginning of the program there is only one way to go and so there is no need initially to worry about tactics. But as soon as Camp 1 is reached a problem arises how much should you build it up before moving on? The score you get on reaching the summit depends on the number of days it takes you, so a fast ascent is desirable. On the other hand, if you move up too quickly the top climbers will soon run out of supplies. Another factor is the distance Sherpas and Porters can move in one day, ie two

camps. Obviously the Sherpas and Porters are being used most efficiently when they carry loads up two camps, and so it is sensible to build up alternate camps on the climb. By this argument Camp 1 should not be heavily stocked, although it is a good idea to provide sufficient tents and food for an unexpected descent. After reaching Camp 2 it is a good idea to pause for a day or two to stock up this base before moving on. All the time climbers are above Camp 2 there should be a daily flow of supplies from Camp 0 to Camp 2. Camp 3 is another relatively unimportant camp, although it does become important later on, since Sherpas can carry loads from Camp 3 directly to Camp 5. Camp 4, and those above it, pose a new problem since oxygen is needed. Oxygen can be used up very quickly and it is vital to keep a good supply at Camp 4 for carrying up to higher camps

At this stage there is a great danger from the 'snowball' effect. This is not a weather feature, but occurs when supplies at a high camp are insufficient, and the climbers have to retreat. They move down to the next camp, and if this camp doesn't have enough supplies the occupants of this camp are forced to retreat as well, and so on right down the mountain. Often this occurs just as two people are ready to make a summit attempt, and they are left stranded while everybody else has been forced down to Camp 2!

If you managed to avoid this trap
and are lucky with the weather then you can expect to reach the top in just over a month It is a very good idea (unless you have a photographic memory) to keep a pencil and paper handy when running the program. You can then use this to note down your planned movements for the next day when all the supplies are printed out at the end of each day

## Modifying The Program

The program loads into just over 8 K , but requires about 9 K to run in. It can be fitted into an 8 K system by removing spaces and REMs

The BASIC used is a fairly standard Microsoft type (the program was written on a NASCOM 2) which should be easily adapted to other systems. The only command which might cause trouble is 'CLS' (eg line 1000). This simply clears the screen, and a similar command exists in most BASICs (often as a CHR \$ function). The subroutine starting at line 2000 POKEs a string onto the top line of the NASCOM VDU, which is unscrolled under NAS-SYS. This is only necessary because of the relatively small size of the NASCOM screen. A simple PRINT statement should be adequate on other machines. The CLEAR 1000 command at line 100 reserves 1000 bytes for use in string manipulation, and can usually be left out. Apart from these few notes the program should run without any other modifications on most systems.

Once you have got used to the program and reached the summit a few times, there are several ways to make a the climb much harder. To reduce the number of successful carries, increase the second numbers in lines 3680-3700. To increase the distance between camps, increase the values in line 10500. the quantity of supplies on the mountain
can be altered at line 10030, and the number of people can be changed at line 10040. By doing this you will ensure that the program is always a challenge. Of course, to make the program easier, all you have to do is reverse all the instructions above!

## Game Rules

1) At the start of the game all people and supplies are at Camp 0.
2) A maximum of ten movements are allowed per day.
3) At the end of each day all the day's movements are printed out, and those which were not actually carried are marked by "!NC!"
4) Tents hold two people usually, but can hold up to three.
5) One unit of food lasts four mandays.
6) One unit of oxygen lasts one manday at Camp 6 and two at Camps 4 and 5 .
7) The success of a carry depends on the height and the weather, although when the weather is 'perfect conditions' all carries are completed.
8) Before any new camp site is established fixed ropes must be laid to it from the camp below
9) Only climbers can force the route up the mountain.
10) A maximum of four climbers are allowed to force the route at any one time
11) Only one attempt per day is allowed on the route above any one camp.
12) All occupied camps must have sufficient supplies for the people in them at all times.
13) Nobody can move more than two camps up or down in any one day.
14) Climbers need oxygen at Camp 4 and above
15) Sherpas need oxygen at Camp 5 and above
16) Porters are not able to move above Camp 2.
```
Program Listing
100 CLEAR 1000
200 GOSUB 10000
999 REM * * INPUT
1000 CLS:DD = DD + 
1005 TL$ =" DAY" + STR$(DD):GOSUB 2000
1010 NM =0:RF = - 1
1015 GOSUB 2200:GOSUB 2300:GOSUB 6000
1020 IF W = - 1 THEN }124
1025 NM = NM +1
1030 IF NM < = 10 THEN 1040
1035 PRINT"No more carries":GOTO 1240
1040 PRINT:PRINT"Movement":NM;":":PRINT
```

```
PRINT"Input type of movement"
PRINT"1) Carry","2) Move"
PRINT"3) Route","4) Summit"
INPUTIN$
M1 = VAL(IN$)
IF M1 <1 OR M1 >4 THEN }106
IF M1 = 3 THEN GOSUB 4000:GOTO 1210
IF M1 = 4 THEN GOSUB 5000:GOTO 1210
PRINT"Input type of load"
PRINT"1) Equipment","2) Tents",
PRINT"3) Food"
PRINT"4) Oxygen","5) No Load"
INPUT INS:M2 = VALIIN$)
IF M2<1 OR M2>5 THEN }113
PRINT"Input carrier",,,"1) Climber"
PRINT"2) Sherpa","3)' Porter"
```

1170 INPUT"Camp of origin";IN\$:M4 = VAL(IN\$)
1175 IF $M 4<0$ OR $M 4>6$ THEN 1170
1178 IF M4 = 0 AND IN $\$<>$ "O" THEN 1170
1180 INPUT"Destination camp"; IN\$:M5 = VAL(IN\$)
1185 IF $\mathrm{M} 5<0$ OR M5>6 THEN 1180
1188 IF M5 = 0 AND IN\$ < > " 0 " THEN 1180
1190 INPUT"Number of loads";IN\$:M6 = VAL(IN\$)
1195 IF M6<0 THEN 1190
1198 IF M6=0 AND IN $\$<>$ "O" THEN 1190
1200 GOSUB 3000
1210 INPUT"Another movement(YES/NO)";RM\$
1220 IF RM\$="YES" THEN CLS:GOSUB 2000:GOTO 1030
1230 IF RM\$<>"NO" THEN 1210
1240 GOSUB 7000:GOSUB 9000:GOSUB 8000
1250 GOSUB 2500:GOTO 1000
1998 REM * UTILITY
1999 REM* Top Line
2000 FOR $D=1$ TO LEN (TL\$)
2010 POKE 3019 + D,ASC(MID\$(TL\$,D,1))
2020 NEXT:RETURN
2099 REM * High Point
2100 D = 7
$2110 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-1: \mathrm{IF}$ TN $(\mathrm{D})<>0$ THEN HP = D:RETURN
2120 IF D $<=0$ THEN RETURN
2130 GOTO 2110
2199 REM * Array resets
2200 FOR D $=0$ TO 6
$2210 \quad D C(D)=C L(D): D S(D)=S H(D): N E X T$
2220 FOR $D=0$ TO 2:DP(D) =PT(D):NEXT
2230 FOR $D=0$ TO $10: M \$(D)=" ":$ NEXT
2250 RETURN
2299 REM * WEATHER
2300 PRINT"WEATHER :"
$2310 \quad W=$ INT(RND (1)*3 + 1.4)
2320 ON W GOTO $2340,2380,2400,2420$
2340 IF RND (1) > 85 THEN 2360
2350 PRINT" Very bad - snow \& wind forecast"
2355 RETURN
2360 PRINT"! STORM ! - No movement today"
2370 INPUT"Press ENTER to continue";Z\$
2375 W = - 1:RETURN
2380 PRINT"Poor - strong winds forecast"
2390 RETURN
2400 PRINT"Good - only light snow predicted"
2410 RETURN
2420 PRINT"Perfect conditions"
2430 RETURN
2499 REM * DISPLAY
2500 CLS:GOSUB 2000
2510 FOR D $=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB $\left(13+5^{*}\right.$ D);D;:NEXT
2520 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"Equipment"
2530 FOR D $=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB(13 + 5*D);EQ(D) ;:NEXT
2540 PRINT:PRINT"Tents";
2550 FOR D $=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB $\left(13+5^{*}\right.$ D) ;TN(D) ;:NEXT
2560 PRINT:PRINT"Food":
2570 FOR $D=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB $\left(13+5^{*}\right.$ D);FD(D);:NEXT
2580 PRINT:PRINT"Oxygen"
2590 FOR $D=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB $\left(13+5^{*}\right.$ D) ;OXID) : NEXT
2600 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"Climbers"
2610 FOR $=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB $\left(13+5^{*}\right.$ D) ;CL(D) ; NEXT
2620 PRINT:PRINT"Sherpas"
2630 FOR D $=0$ TO 6:PRINT TAB(13 + 5*D);SHID) ::NEXT
2640 PRINT:PRINT"Porters"
2650 FOR D $=0$ TO 2:PRINT TAB(13 + 5*D);PT(D);:NEXT
2700 PRINT:PRINT
2710 PRINT"Now plan your movements for day"
2720 PRINT DD + 1:PRINT
2730 INPUT"ENTER when you are ready";Z\$
2740 RETURN
2999 REM * MOVE, CARRY
$3000 \quad \mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{NM})=$ STR\$(M1) + STR\$(M2)
$3005 \mathrm{M} \$(N M)=M \$(N M)+S T R \$(M 3)+S T R \$(M 4)$

4105 GOTO 4120

3999 REM* ROUTE
4000 CLS:GOSUB 2000
4005 M (NM) $=$ " $3^{\prime \prime}$
4010 PRINT:PRINT"ROUTE FORCING":PRINT
4015 PRINT"Route forcing from which camp";
4020 INPUT INS:M4 = VAL(IN\$)
4025 IF $M 4>6$ OR $M 4<0$ THEN 4020
4030 IF M4 = O AND IN $\$<>$ " 0 " THEN 4020
4035 IF RF $<>$ M 4 THEN 4045
4040 PRINT"One try per day":RETURN
4045 IF EQ $(M 4)>0$ THEN 4060
4050 PRINT"No equipment available": RETURN
4060 IF RF(M4,0) < > RF(M4,1) THEN 4080
4070 PRINT"Route already completed": RETURN
4080 PRINT:RF $=$ M 4
4090 IF RF(M4, 1) < >0 THEN 4110
4100 PRINT"You are on a fresh route"
4110 PRINT RF(M4,0) - RF(M4,1);"rope";
4115 PRINT" lengths to go to finish route"
$M \$(N M)=M \$(N M)+S T R \$(M 5)+S T R \$(M 6)$ $\mathrm{ME}=0$ : GOSUB 3500:IF $\mathrm{ME}=2$ THEN RETURN IF $M E=1$ THEN NM $=N M-1:$ RETURN ON M2 GOTO 3070,3080,3090,3100,3120 $E Q(M 4)=E Q(M 4)-M 6: E Q(M 5)=E Q(M 5)+M 6$ GOTO 3120
$T N(M 4)=T N(M 4)-M 6: T N(M 5)+M 6$
GOTO 3120
$F D(M 4)=F D(M 4)-M 6: F D(M 5)=F D(M 5)+M 6$ GOTO 3120
$\mathrm{OX}(\mathrm{M} 4)=\mathrm{OX}(\mathrm{M} 4)-\mathrm{M} 6: \mathrm{OX}(\mathrm{M} 5)=\mathrm{OX}(\mathrm{M} 5)+\mathrm{M} 6$ IF M1 = 1 THEN RETURN
ON M3 GOTO $3150,3160,3170$
$C L(M 4)=C L(M 4)-M 6: C L(M 5)=C L(M 5)+M 6$
RETURN
SH(M4) $=$ SH(M4) - M6:SH(M5) $=S H(M 5)+M 6$
RETURN
$P T(M 4)=P T(M 4)-M 6: P T(M 5)=P T(M 5)+M 6$
RETURN
REM * CHECK 1
IF M3<>3 OR M5<=2 THEN 3510
PRINT" Porters too high": ME $=1$
ON M2 GOTO $3515,3520,3530,3540,3560$
IF EQ(M4) - M6> = 0 THEN 3560
GOTO 3550
IF TN(M4) - M6> = 0 THEN 3560
GOTO 3550
F FD(M4) - M6 > $=0$ THEN 3560
GOTO 3550
IF OX(M4) - M6 > = 0 THEN 3560
PRINT"Too few supplies for carry": $\mathrm{ME}=1$
ON M3 GOTO 3570,3580,3590
IF DC(M4) - M6 < 0 THEN 3600
$D C(M 4)=D C(M 4)-$ M6: GOTO 3610
DS(M4) - M6<0 THEN 3600
DS(M4) = DS(M4) - M6: GOTO 3610
IF DP(M4) - M6<0 THEN 3600
DP(M4) = DP(M4) - M6: GOTO 3610
PRINT"Too few carriers for carry": $\mathrm{ME}=1$
IF M5-M4< = 2 then 3620
PRINT"Too much height gain": $M E=1$
IF M5-M4<>2 THEN 3630
IF RF(M4 $+1,1$ ) $<>\operatorname{RF}(M 4,0)$ THEN 3640

ME - I. RETURN

PRINT:PRINT"ROUTE FORCING":PRIN

IF RF(M4,0) $<>$ RF(M4,1) THEN 4080
PRINT"Route already completed":RETURN

## CONQUERING EVEREST

| 4120 | PRINT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4130 | INPUT"No. of climbers on route"; IN\$ |
| 4135 | M6 = VAL (IN\$) :IF M6< $=0$ THEN 4130 |
| 4140 | IF CL(M4) < > 0 THEN 4160 |
| 4150 | PRINT"No climbers available":RETURN |
| 4160 | IF CL(M4) - M6> $=0$ THEN 4180 |
| 4170 | PRINT"Only"; CLIM4) ;"climbers available" |
| 4175 | GOTO 4130 |
| 4180 | IF M6< = 4 THEN 4190 |
| 4185 | PRINT "Group too large": GOTO 4130 |
| 4190 | PRINT |
| 4200 | $R T=I N T(R N D(1) * M 6+1)$ |
| 4210 | IF RT > EQ(M4) THEN RT = EQ(M4) |
| 4220 | $E Q(M 4)=E Q(M 4)-R T$ |
| 4230 | $R F(M 4,1)=R F(M 4,1)+R T$ |
| 4240 | IF RF(M4, 1) > = RF(M4,0) THEN 4280 |
| 4250 | PRINT RT; "rope lengths laid. Still"; |
| 4260 | PRINT RF(M4,0) - RF(M4,1);"lengths to go" |
| 4270 | PRINT"Try again tomorrow":RETURN |
| 4280 | $\operatorname{RF}(\mathrm{M} 4,1)=\operatorname{RF}(\mathrm{M} 4,0)$ |
| 4290 | PRINT"Congratulations" |
| 4300 | PRINT" You have completed this section" |
| 4310 | RETURN |
| 4999 | REM * SUMMIT |
| 5000 | CLS:GOSUB 2000 |
| 5005 | M ( NM ) $=$ " 4" |
| 5010 | PRINT" SUMMIT BID":PRINT |
| 5020 | IF RF(6,1) $=2$ THEN 5040 |
| 5030 | PRINT"Top rope sections not laid": RETURN |
| 5040 | IF CL(6) > = 2 THEN 5100 |
| 5050 | PRINT"Too few climbers for bid":RETURN |
| 5100 | IF RND (1)*W $>2.5$ THEN 5130 |
| 5110 | PRINT"Bid unsuccessful - "; |
| 5120 | PRINT"Try again tomorrow":RETURN |
| 5130 | PRINT:SR = SR + CL(6) |
| 5140 | PRINT" ! ! S SUMMIT REACHED !!!" |
| 5150 | PRINT:PRINT"Congratulations":PRINT |
| 5160 | PRINT"Do you want to make another"; |
| 5170 | PRINT"attempt"; |
| 5180 | INPUT"(YES/NO)";D\$ |
| 5190 | IF D\$ = "YES" THEN RETURN |
| 5200 |  |
| 5210 | S $=(S R * 1000) /$ DD:PRINT |
| 5200 | PRINT"Your score is"; S |
| 5230 | END |
| 5999 | REM * ACCIDENT |
| 6000 | IF RND(1)<.9 THEN RETURN |
| 6010 | ON INT(RND(1)* 1.4 + 1) GOTO 6100,6200 |
| 6099 | REM * ICE FALL |
| 6100 | GOSUB 2100:IF HP < 1 THEN RETURN |
| 6105 | $\operatorname{RF}(0,1)=\operatorname{RF}(0,1)-\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * 2+1.5)$ |
| 6110 | PRINT"An avalanche has swept away"; |
| 6120 | PRINT"part of the route", "between"; |
| 6130 | PRINT" camps 0 \& 1." |
| 6140 | PRINT""':INT(RND(0)*2+1.5) ;"lengths"; |
| 6150 | PRINT" of rope have been lost." |
| 6160 | PRINT"This must be repaired before"; |
| 6170 | PRINT"any loads can", "be moved from"; |
| 6180 | PRINT"Camp 0." |
| 6190 | RETURN |
| 6199 | REM** AVALANCHE |
| 6200 | GOSUB 2100: $\mathrm{AC}=$ INT(RND(1)* HP) |
| 6220 | PRINT"Camp"; AC; "has been hit by an"; |
| 6230 | PRINT"avalanche!" |
| 6240 | PRINT"";INT(RND(1)*2+1.6); |
| 6250 | PRINT"tents have been lost." |
| 6260 | $\mathrm{TN}(\mathrm{AC})=\mathrm{TN}(\mathrm{AC})-\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(0) * 2+1.6)$ |
| 6270 | RETURN |
| 6999 | REM * CONSUMABLES |
| 7000 | FOR D $=0$ TO 6 |
| 7005 | $T P=C L(D)+S H(D)$ |
| 7010 | IF $\mathrm{D}<=2$ THEN TP $=$ TP + PT(D) |
| 7020 | IF TP = 0 THEN NEXT:RETURN |
| 7025 | IF $\mathrm{D}=4 \mathrm{THEN} O X(\mathrm{D})=O X(D)-C L(D) / 2$ |

7030
7040
7050
7060
7070
7080
7090
7999
8000
8010
PRINT"Supply Check":PRINT
FOR D = O TO 6:EV =
$8020 \quad \mathrm{TP}=\mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{D})+\mathrm{SH}(\mathrm{D})$
8030 IF $<=2$ THEN $T P=T P+P T(D)$
8040 IF TP $=0$ THEN NEXT:INPUT D\$:RETURN
8050 IF TP $<=2 *$ TN(D) THEN 8080
8060 PRINT"Too few tents at camp"; D
8070 IF TP > 4*TN(D) THEN EV $=1$
8080 IF TP < 4**D(D) THEN 8110
8090 PRINT"Food is running out at camp";D
8100 IF TP $>6^{\circ}$ FD(D) THEN EV $=1$
8110 IF D < 4THEN 8150
8120 IF TP < 2** OX(D) THEN 8150
8130 PRINT"Oxygen is running out at camp";D
8140 IF TP > $3^{*}$ OX(D) THEN EV $=1$
8150 IF EV $=1$ THEN GOSUB 8500: GOTO 8170
8160 PRINT"Everything OK at camp";D
8170 NEXT
8180 INPUT D\$:RETURN
8499 REM * * RETREAT
8500 PRINT:PRINT"!!! The climbers at camp";D;
8505 PRINT"are retreating!!!":PRINT
$8510 \quad C L(D-1)=C L(D-1)+C L(D): C L(D)=0$
$8520 \quad S H(D-1)=S H(D-1)+S H(D): S H(D)=0$
8530 IF $<=2 \operatorname{THEN} \operatorname{PT}(\mathrm{D}-1)=\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{D}-1)+\mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{D}): \mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{D})=0$
8550 RETURN
8999 REM * PRINT CARRY
9000 CLS:GOSUB 2000
9010 PRINT"The days movements :-":PRINT
9020 FOR D $=1$ TO NM
9030 PRINT D;":";
9040 ON FNM(2) GOTO 9050,9055,9060,9065
9045 GOTO 9150
9050 PRINT" Carry, ";:GOTO 9070
9055 PRINT"Move,"';:GOTO 9070
9060 PRINT"Route": GOTO 9150
9065 PRINT"Summit":GOTO 9150
9070 ON FNM(4) GOTO 9075,9080,9085,9090,9095
9075 PRINT"Equipment," ::GOTO 9100
9080 PRINT"Tents,";;GOTO 9100
9085 PRINT"Food,";:GOTO 9100
9090 PRINT"Oxygen,";:GOTO 9100
9095 PRINT"No load,"
9100 ON FNM(6) GOTO 9105,9110,9115
9105 PRINT"Climber,";:GOTO 9120
9110 PRINT"Sherpa,";:GOTO 9120
9115 PRINT"Porter,";
9120 PRINT FNM (8);" - >";FNM(10) ;",";FNM(12);
9130 IF RIGHT\$(M\$(D) , 2) = "NC" THEN 9140
9135 PRINT:GOTO 9150
9140 PRINT"! NC !"
9150 NEXT
9155 PRINT:PRINT"Press ENTER to continue";
9160 INPUT Z\$:RETURN
9999 REM * * INITIAL
10000 DIM EQ(6), TN(6),FD(6),OX(6)
10010 DIM CL(6),SH(6),PT(6)
10015 DIM DC(6),DS(6),DP(6)
10020 DIM RF(6,1), M\$(10)
$10030 \mathrm{EQ}(0)=100: \mathrm{TN}(0)=75: \mathrm{FD}(0)=900: 0 \times(0)=80$
$10040 \mathrm{CL}(0)=18: \mathrm{SH}(0)=34: \mathrm{PT}(0)=25$
10050 FOR $D=0$ TO 6:READ RF(D, 0): NEXT
10060 DEF FNM $($ KD $)=\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{D}), K D, 2))$
10200 RETURN
10500 DATA 6,5,4,3,4,3,2

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# COMPLEX ROOT SOLVER 

D V Mercy

# Asking your computer for the root of -1 can cause a hiccup. This gets over the problem 

The program described here calculates and lists the roots of polynomials, provided the coefficients are real. The polynomial can be of any order and both real and complex roots are derived

The program is listed in Microsoft BASIC, as used by the NASCOM 2, but should run under most BASICs with little or no modification. A number of minor changes, which may be necessary for other machines, are discussed later.

## Iterative Solutions

An iteration procedure, based on the methods of Lin and Bairstow, is used to extract quadratic factors from the polynominal of interest. This procedure has good convergence characteristics and is nearly always successful, even when the initial trial factor is wildly wrong. In the case of an odd order polynominal there is at least one real root and this is determined last of all.

For readers with a mathematical bent, the background theory of the LinBairstow iteration can be found in the references at the end of the article. Generally speaking, the procedure is to start with a trial quadratic factor and to divide it into the polynomial under investigation. If, by good luck or insight, the quadratic is an exact factor of the polynominal then no remainder is left after the division has been carried through. As is more likely, a remainder does result and the Lin-Bairstow iteration
is used repeatedly to optimise the coefficients of the quadratic factor. After each trial division the magnitudes of the remainder are tested and if sufficiently small that cycle of the iteration procedure is terminated. Well known methods are available to obtain the two roots from the quadratic factor so obtained.

If the initial polynominal was of order n , then after the quadratic factor has been extracted, the polynominal that remains is, of course, of order ( $\mathrm{n}-2$ ). The process is repeated to find another factor, and so on, until the final polynominal that is left is simply first order or a quadratic, which is easily solved.

The program gives the user the opportunity to enter trial values of his own before the iteration is started. This may reduce the execution time of the program. Failing this, each new iteration starts with a trial quadratic factor $x^{2}+0 x+0$.

Although, in principle, polynominals of any order can be solved, rounding errors will become important on machines with limited numerical accuracy especially with high order polynominals. Typically, results accurate to five figures will be obtained on a machine with $6 / 7$ figure capability for a polynominal of order ten (and the program will take about 25 seconds).

In common with most other iterative procedures, reduced accuracy is obtained in the final results when two
or more roots are identical (multiple roots). For example, on a machine with 6/7 figure accuracy, the answers for a double root may be accurate to only three significant figures.

## Program Notes

Finally, some comments about the program listing.

1. CLS is the "clear screen" instruction. Insert your own routine if different. All such lines can be deleted if preferred. 2. If your BASIC does not support variables in DIM statements then insert a numerical value in line 80 that exceeds by two the highest order polynomial you are likely to investigate. Of course, if your BASIC has no restrictions on the number of subscripted variables then line 80 can be deleted.
2. If your BASIC does not use ASCII codes and the CHR\$ function for screen editing then use your own routines. (19 is move cursor up; 27 is delete line and put cursor to start. In Hex these are 13 H and 1 BH respectively.) If necessary all such lines can be deleted, as can 530 . If this is done remember to increase by one the addresses given in lines 190, 430, 470 and 640.
3. With a BASIC that has more than $6 / 7$ figure accuracy you can reduce the test value, K, in line 420, as appropriate, to give more accurate answers but with increased execution times.
4. Multiple statements are used with the IF-THEN routine in several places. If your interpreter does not like these it is not difficult to rewrite them.

## References

1. HAMMING W. "Numerical Methods", Mc Graw Hill 1962
2. MUELLER J.L. "Arithmetic Techniques", Electronic Design, Sept. 12, 1968 3. LEE, BEECH \& LEE "Computer Programs", Sigma Press, 1978.

## ProgramListing

| 10 | REM**ROOTS OF POLYNOMINALS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 | REM**ROOTS OF $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{N}) \cdot \mathrm{X} \uparrow \mathrm{N}+\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{N}-1) \cdot \mathrm{X} \uparrow(\mathrm{N}-1)+\ldots+\mathrm{A}(0)$ |
| 30 | CLS |
| 40 | REM**INPUT DATA |
| 50 | INPUT "ENTER ORDER OF POLYNOMIAL"; |
| 60 | (IF ABS $(1 N T(N))=$ N THEN 80 |
| 70 | PRINT "INVALID ENTRY": GOTO 50 |
| 80 | DIM A $(N+2), B(N+2), C(N+2)$ |
| 90 | FOR $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{N}$ TOO STEP -1 |
| 100 | PRINT "ENTER A("M")"; |
| 110 | INPUT A(M) |
| 120 | NEXT M |
| 130 | INPUT"ARE ALL ENTRIES CORRECT"; K\$ |
| 140 | PRINT CHR\$(19); CHR\$(27); |



| 830 | PRINT - P/2; TAB 100 ;" - J"SQR $(-T) / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 840 | REM**PRELIMINARIES BEFORE LOOPING BACK |
| 850 | IF $\mathrm{N}<3$ THEN 990 |
| 860 | $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-2$ |
| 870 | FOR $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{NTO} 0$ STEP -1 |
| 880 | $A(M)=B(M+2):$ NEXT $M$ |
| 890 | GOTO 370 |
| 970 | PRINT "DETERMINANT $=0$ " |
| 980 | PRINT"PROGRAM HALTED" |
| 990 | END |

## RECORD HANDLER MODS

David A Cameron

## Improvements to our general purpose records program

The following alterations will provide an additional facility within the General Purpose Records program by A P Stephenson that was published in August ' 80 . The facility is to
allow the addition of information to a file rather than the simple modification of it These changes were developed on an 8 K PET, the length of the program was reduced by over 500 bytes by removing
all the REMs and using the following subroutine;

4000 PRINT" [ $\uparrow$ \% ] [3.3SPC] [ $\left.\uparrow{ }^{\prime}\right]^{\prime \prime}$ RETURN
which replaces lines $140,160,180,200$, $220,240,260$ and 274 provided a COSUB 4000 is included on all the previous lines

## ProgramListing

$105 \mathrm{~A}=1$
274 PRINT" [ $\uparrow \%$ ] [38 SPC][ $\uparrow{ }^{\prime}$ ]"
275 PRINT"[ $\uparrow \%$ ] ADD TO A FILE [ 21 SPC $19\left[\uparrow{ }^{\prime}\right]^{\prime \prime}$
320 IF VAL $(\mathrm{K} \$)<1$ OR VAL $(\mathrm{K} \$)>9$ THEN PRINT E\$:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 290

330 ON VAL(K\$) GOTO 340,680,980,1780,1830,2180,
1250,1500,3000
560 FOR $R=A T O Y$
665 A $=1$
3000 PRINT "HOW MANY EXTRA RECORDS";TAB (25) ;:GOSUB 2380
$3005 \mathrm{QQ}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C})):$ IF $\mathrm{QQ}=0$ THEN 110
$3010 Y=Y+Q Q: I F Y>$ [maximum number of records ] THEN $Y=Y-Q Q: P R I N T$ " [REV ] TOO MANY"':GOTO 3000
$3020 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{Y}+1$ : GOTO 560

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Just see how easy it is to use PicChip commands: the following examples were all photographed directly from a PET screen.
Picture 1 shows two curves, one drawn in fine-density and one in bar form, produced by two program lines:
10 FOR $X=0$ TO $39: Y=X \uparrow 1.5:!W F$
NEXT
20 Y0=25:FOR $X=0$ TO79 STEP 3:
$\mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{X} / 12) * 24:!\mathrm{WY}:$ NEXT

Picture 2 adds a third program line to plot a function as adjacent bars:

30 FOR $X=0$ TO 79: $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{X} / 12)$ * X/2:!WY:NEXT

(2)

If we just take the second program line and change !WY to !WX, the bars are plotted horizontally:
20 FOR $X=0$ TO 79: $\mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{X} / 12$ 米24:
!WX:NEXT
(1)


(3)

All the other pictures reproduced here were generated by the DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM included in the 20-page Handbook. What we can't show here are the amazing effects produced by shifting or rolling or otherwise manipulating different areas of the screen. There is even a repeat-key function, and commands for reading and setting the cursor position in X,Y coordinates.
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The standard PicChip plugs into socket UD4 of the PET, but is also available to fit either of the other two sockets. PicChip is therefore compatible with other PET ROM packages. Installation and use are fully described in the handbook.

The PicChip costs $£ 45+$ VAT. To buy the handbook separately costs $£ 5$ but this may be offset against an eventual purchase of the chip. State required socket when ordering. 10\% discount to educational institutions.

Basic IV and 8000 Series version available.

# Oriental competition is building up in the small systems market, this latest version of the Video Genie is offering colour graphics. How much of a threat is it? Read on and find out. 

A$t$ the beginning of last year Video Genies arrived in this country and, although very similar in general function to the TRS-80, they did have some small but significant differences which prevented complete compatibility. These differences were mainly the absence of a 'Right Arrow' and a CLEAR key. The manual supplied with the Genie claimed that these were unimportant and not very often used but apparently it was to prove otherwise.

The Video Genie is now available in a form which makes it almost completely parallel in all functions to the TRS-80 Model I. The version which I tested, the Video Genie EG 3003 now has the CLEAR key and the 'Right Arrow', which were not available on the first model; the two keys occupy the position of the right "SHIFT" key, which is now eliminated. Apart from at least one problem, which I will refer to later, this now means that any program written for the TRS-80 Model I will now run on the Genie.

As the Genie has so entirely modelled itself on the TRS-80, it is almost impossible to avoid comparison with the latter and I do not intend to avoid the temptation to do so! Many who now own a Genie or will buy a Genie in the future don't know Tandy and I appreciate that such comparisons will have little significance but, to others who know both systems, I think the comparison will at least be interesting, if not useful.

## The Basic Boxes

The Genie Keyboard/CPU has a cream coloured metal housing with black facings around the keyboard and with imitation wood trimming at each end. Even allowing for the fact that it incorporates a tape recorder, it is appreciably wider than the TRS-80 keyboard. It measures 14.5 inches by 21.5 inches across compared with the TRS-80's eight inches by 16.5 inches across and about 4.75 inches high compared with about 3.75 inches. The keys are almost identical to Tandy's: tough, white with black characters; in action they have rather a metallic (all right, tinny) sound.

To match up completely, the Genie

now has an Expander, containing a disc controller for the usual four disc drives, a Centronics compatible edge connector and a female connector for an RS232, though I believe that the actual circuitry is an optional extra. As with the TRS-80, the Keyboard/CPU holds 16 K of memory and the Expander can hold up to 32 K . The Keyboard and Expander (to the Tandyman an Expansion Interface) are linked by a ribbon connector but for some reason (lack of planning?) the edge connectors are not opposite each other so, when connected, the Expander is offset three or four inches to one side. Apart from taking up more room and making the designers look a little unprofessional, it does not really matter.

A VDU with either a grey or a green nine inch screen is also available which can be placed on the Expander. Its trim is obviously made to match the Genie, though I believe that it is quite a separate item and sold apart from the Genie. There is a good clear image though the lines were a trifle concave at the top and the characters seemed rather small after using my 12 inch screen. One very good point, the vertical and horizontal hold controls were at the front. How often have you tried to adjust the controls at the back while trying to judge the effect at the front? (Try using a mirror! Ed.)

As with the earlier model a tape recorder is integrated into the keyboard, a manual control with a calibrated display is now included. There is no calibration on the control knob itself
which, to me, shows a surprising absence of knowledge in the use of tape recorders for computers. To be fair, Tandy's tape recorder is only marginally better for their control, also in black plastic, bears numerals in low relief which are almost invisible. When recording or playing back computer programs pre-set levels are vital - one cannot adjust during play. It is impossible to check whether the control has been accidentally moved and one may attempt to LOAD or SAVE without realising this. Therefore, the volume control wheel must be calibrated for computer work. Like most sufferers of this ommission, I have roughly calibrated the control wheel of my Tandy recorder myself but this should not be necessary. In so many cases, and this is one, I am certain that although technical men designed the microprocessor, the PCBs and other marvels, they then left it to a job lot of second hand mechanics to finish off.

The volume level display is calibrated but at least in the case of the Genie, this is not all that necessary. Having found the correct playing level, I tried several tapes, some made for Cenie and some for Tandy. The deflection of the needle on the dial varied quite considerably but all LOADed first time. However, the display dial is useful in indicating when transfers are taking place; by keeping records of the level at which individual tapes operate, it would also be possible to detect a bad LOAD without wasting too much time. In fact, I did not
have a single bad LOAD and only one bad SAVE, which may have been my fault.

## Snags With The System

But to modify this praise, I found a quite serious flaw in the tape system. Having made a LOAD, the computer stops the recorder with the "PLAY" key still depressed. To release this, the "STOP" button is pressed and this nearly always caused the whole system to hang up. The first, obvious, solution was to carry on with the program and leave the recorder as the computer left it but if it was necessary to record data from the program, then the "STOP" button had to be pressed so that the program tape could be removed and a data tape inserted. I found, however, that by very gently and delicately pressing the "STOP" button and preventing it from snapping back, "PLAY" could be released without crashing the program. This may, of course, have been a flaw on the review machine. The movement of tape under the "PLAY" and "RECORD" functions are under the control of the computer but to operate the fast forward and rewind functions, one has to press a little button above the keyboard, marked for some reason (a job lot?) "F1". At the rear of the keyboard, there is a socket for linking a second recorder into the system, thus enabling data to be read in from one unit, processed and written out to the other; a procedure used, I should imagine, only by the extremely keen - and patient - but financially limited amateur. Just by way of an aside, what is the use of a "PAUSE" button on a computer tape recorder?

## BASIC Revelations

The BASIC used by the Genie is almost identical to that used by Tandy. There are a few minor differences, and one of the few which might make a difference, though not an incompatibility, is the use of double size characters. These can only be accessed in the Genie


The Genie keyboard unit. The PAGE and F1 buttons referred to in the text are located top right.
square bracket instead of an up-arrow when that key is pressed; not uncommon with some printers but not usually seen on the screen. To "AIR RAID" addicts, anti-aircraft shells do not look quite so lethal when shown as square brackets.

## Expanding Upwards

When the Expander is added, printers, disc drives and other embellishments can be attached to the system. The edge connectors for printer and disc drives are placed on either side of the connector to the keyboard. Rather a pity, as the modular design of the Genie system entails a rather untidy display of cables and it would be better if as many as possible were kept out of the way. No problems with connecting and using my Centronics printer or with linking up the disc drives. But the main power switch and reset (boot) button seem to be weak points. As with the TRS-80, when the Expander is connected and disc drives are not being used, it is necessary to hold down the "BREAK" button when switching on to stop the system trying to operate nonexistent disc drives. However, the ON/OFF switch had to be operated several times before the "READY" appeared. When the drives were connected, the reset button had to be operated more than once to get the discs to boot. In fact, this reset button seemed to be very poorly fitted as the slightest touch would crash the system though not always causing a re-boot. The button itself projects about half an inch from the housing at the rear which may be a cause of its "sensitivity".

So far as I can judge, all Tandy compatible Disc Operating Systems should operate with Genie. Certainly, TRSDOS, NEWDOS + and NEWDOS 80 work perfectly with my limited use of these on the Genie. What I did not have

# COLOURING THE GENIE 

time to do was to test the Expander with the 80 track drives. It may be necessary to slot in a data separator, if one is not already there.

## Colouring Schemes

One of the main reasons for this Model being under review is that it is a colour version. I presumed that it was intended to be used with a domestic colour television and proceeded accordingly. However, there were no instructions or guidance available as to the method of doing this. As, presumably, many other prospective purchasers of colour computers will be in a similar state of ignorance and innocence, this was not exactly a bad thing!

Attached to the Genie is a lead which connects with any ordinary television set (including colour), which makes unnecessary the purchase of a special monitor. It has been my experience, however, that no domestic black and white television set can compete with a monitor for clarity and definition. My experience is not vast in this area and there may be some television sets, when used with some modulators, that give as good an image as a monitor but I have yet to see them. Colour television sets seem to offer the same difficulties, further complicated by the colour dimension. It is fair to assume that most (though perhaps not every one) knows that the connection is made to the aerial input. I suppose that it is also assumed that the retailer will tell the purchaser which spare channel should be used and also that the computer image must be tuned in and how this should be done. My own colour TV is a Philips and Philips do not believe in allowing ready access to the tuning. Perhaps because of this I had great difficulty in getting a satisfactory image. The only stable image that I could get was a monochrome one and at first I imagined that I, or somebody, had blundered. But perseverance did finally produce a colour image of a sort but, to cut a long story short, I was never able to get a colour image worth paying extra for. Again thinking that I or even the TV set was at fault, though it was perfectly satisfactory for ordinary viewing, I inflicted myself and the computer on a friend and neighbour and with their set I was able to get a better image. This TV had horizontal and vertical holds available to the user ( at the back of the set!) which helped considerably Philips sets do not have these controls. However, the tuning was so delicate that I was never quite sure that I had the correct colour balance. Another friend was imposed upon and with their set I
was able to get an image worth paying for. Lowe's who market the Genie in this country, were kind enough to lend me a dedicated colour monitor and the image on this was superb.

But my experience does indicate that a first-class colour image cannot be guaranteed with an ordinary domestic colour television. Some sets may give a satisfactory display but few can afford to buy a set simply to suit their computer. Only a purpose built colour monitor can be expected to give perfect results.

With the colour hardware installed, the Genie text characters are green and the graphics are shown as red. Games using graphics will give striking contrasts and it matters not whether they were written for the Genie or the TRS-80. One small disadvantage is that when programs using graphics are used with a monochrome display, the graphics are noticeably dimmer or flatter in contrast than the text characters.

A full colour facility is produced by loading a very short colour driver which introduces and extra command "CSET ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{C})^{\prime \prime}$ producing a result similar to "SET/X,Y)". The " $X$ " and " $Y$ " position the pixels and " $C$ " sets the colour. However, with this command, there are only 64 pixels across the screen and 32 pixels down, a considerably smaller resolution than with monochrome. The " C " variable can be 0-7 giving eight hues, two of which are black and white, three are primary colours; red, green and blue and the remaining three being secondary colours; cyan (blue-green), yellow and magenta (purple) - quite enough to provide some striking results though a little limited for a Turner sunset.

An instructional and information program with demonstrations was provided but I do hope that the authors look at this again before issuing it for public consumption - it was full of text errors.

## Compatability Conclusions

I referred earlier to the compatability of TRS-80 programs to the Genie but, with the colour hardware installed, there is a snag concerning the use of lower case letters in programs which contain them. If the TRS-80 encounters lower case characters in a program, and no lower-case chip is fitted, it automatically converts these to upper-

The expander and monitor units. Sockets are, left to right, disc, computer and Centronics printer.
case. It seems, however, that the colour hardware of the Genie uses a part of the memory which performs this conversion and if the colour Genie finds lowercase characters it cannot convert them and displays the ASCII equivalent, whatever that happens to be. The result is garbage - or a "coded garbage", for it can be translated. Thus, the "ADVENTURE" series is, for practical purposes, unreadable as it is written in upper and lower case. Another program which gives difficulties is "VisiCalc", though here the difficulty is much less severe and it would still be possible to use the program. I must emphasise that this "lower-case" problem only applies to the colour version and, so far as I know, there is no difficulty with the monochrome version.

I understand from Lowe's that in a few month's time a new version of the Genie will appear. The cassette will no longer be integrated into the keyboard/CPU and a numeric keypad will be fitted in its place. Also, the righthand "SHIFT" key will be restored and the right and left arrows will be above the "NEW LINE" key.

In spite of the various problems that I encountered (mostly mechanical and curable), there is no doubt that Genie in its present form is capable of most tasks suitable for the micro. With the Expander, the two disc drives lent to me and my own printer I carried out much of the work which I do in my business without any trouble. The only doubts which I have concern the colour display but I believe that this problem is by no means confined to the Genie. What gave me the greatest joy was the simple pleasure of never having a bad CLOAD. My TRS-80 experience has been horrific.


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# 1myousisis TRS-80 SOFTWARE FROM THE PROFESSIONALS 



We are pleased to be able to announce the commencement of a new series of Adventure games. The series named "Mysterious Adventures" is written in machine language by B. Howarth, an English author. The first episode is entitled "The Golden Baton". The scenario is that you have been sent by the ruler of your own land to a strange province with the mission of discovering the whereabouts of the legendary Golden Baton of Ferrenuil King of the Ancient Elf Kingdom. The baton mysteriously disappeared several years ago and whilst others have ventured to the land in an attempt to discover it, none have returned to tell their tale!

The program follows what has become the normal structure for Adventure programs. Like the original main frame Adventure, directions can be designated by just the first letter of the compass point and commands may be optionally entered with just the first three letters of the appropriate word. As usual provision is made for saving the game at any stage and such standard commands as Help, Inventory, Score and Quit are all available. Experienced adventurers will inevitably draw comparisons between this series and that of Scott Adams, so we will leave it to them to make their judgements! The only comment that we will make at this time is that we find it quite invigorating to play an Adventure game by a different author as obviously they construct their stories slightly differently. Mysterious Adventure 1, "The Golden Baton" is available on cassette for TRS-80 or Video Genie machines of 16 K or more and on disk for 32 K up machines. It occupies a full 16 K . The tape versions save their game to tape and the disk to disk.

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Aprogram is described here which allows the user to get a feel for Newton's Law of Gravitation applied to the motion of planets. The orbits of planets are calculated and displayed on a normal cursor addressable VDU and special graphics terminals are not required. By experimentation the user can find stable orbits (circles or ellipses), and the precission of elliptical orbits may be observed. It is also possible to simulate a "slingshot" such as was used to send the Voyager spacecraft from Jupiter to Saturn. In this the spacecraft is aimed in front of the planet, loops round the planet because of its gravity, and finally leaves the planet moving faster than before the encounter. By this devious route the spacecraft gets to Saturn quicker than by going directly - an ingenious way of saving time and fuel! The program itself is written in an elementary subset of BASIC which should be easily implemented on most microcomputers but attention is drawn to the fact that a cursor addressable VDU is required.

## Background

Tycho Brahe was one of the earliest astronomers to make accurate observations and measurements of the positions of the planets. Using his data, Kepler deduced three laws of planetary motion:

1. Planets move in ellipses, with the sun at one focus.
2. The radius vector joining the planet
to the sun sweeps out equal areas in equal time.
3. The period of orbit squared is directly proportional to the semi-major axis cubed.
Robert Hooke who had been studying the effects of gravity suggested that gravity might vary with the inverse square of distance. Newton checked Hooke's ideas and concluded that an inverse square law for gravity would result in elliptical planetary orbits. Newton's name is remembered ssince he was the first to publish the result which is generally known as Newton's Law of Gravitation:

$$
F=\frac{G^{\star} M_{1}{ }^{\star} M_{2}}{d^{2}}
$$

where $F$ is the force of attraction between two bodies (planet and sun), $M_{1}$ and $M_{2}$ are the masses of the two bodies, d is the distance between the bodies, and G is the universal gravitational constant. The value of $G$ depends on the system of units used, and with SI units

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{G}= & (6.673 \pm 0.003) \times 10^{-17} \\
& {\text { Newton } \mathrm{metres}^{2} / \text { kilogram }^{2}}^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

The program uses the equation for Newton's Law of Gravitation together with Newton's second Law of Motion which states that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { forceacting }=\text { massof }_{*} \text { acceleration } \\
& \text { on a body body } \text { of body } \\
& \text { or: } \quad F=M^{*} \text { a }
\end{aligned}
$$

Very accurate measurements of the orbit of the planet Mercury show that it precesses slightly faster than can be explained using Newton's Laws, and this is explained by Einstein's theory of Relativity. These changes are extremely small, and are ignored in the program.

## How To Use The Program

The program first prints a heading (lines 30-40) and then asks if full instructions are required (lines 60-80). The answer must be either YES or NO, this is checked (lines 90-120), and the instructions (lines 130-250) are printed if required. Next the user is asked if he wishes to study the motion of two cosmic bodies, or three, and the reply is checked to ensure that it is either 2 or 3 (lines 270-320).

For simplicity the first two bodies are always placed in motion around each other, and it is only necessary to specify the ratio of the masses of the two bodies and the distance between them. These are input in lines 330-420. The program then calculates the position and velocity of each of the two bodies so that they orbit in the centre of the screen. The program adjusts the value of the gravitational constant $C$ so that the bodies move at a sensible rate on the screen (lines 430-520). The position and velocity of each of these two bodies is printed to assist the user in choosing sensible values for the position and velocity of the third body if three bodies were specified earlier (lines 530-590).

If a third body is being considered, then its position ( $x, y$ ) and the $x, y$ components of its velocity are requested together with the mass (lines 610-690) Care must be taken when choosing these values or the third body will shoot off the screen in a desperate attempt to reach infinity! When the computer calculated the position and velocity of the first two bodies it did so in such a way that their centre of mass was stationary and at the centre of the screen. This ensured that the bodies stayed on the screen. The addition of a third body not only moves the centre of mass, but also sets it moving so that the picture could drift off the screen. To prevent this the program adjusts all of the velocities (lines 700-760) to make the centre of mass stationary.

During the simulation, the program calculates the positions of the bodies at regular intervals, and displays them in real time on the screen. Two different display modes are available:

1. The path traced by each of the bodies (1, 2 and perhaps 3 ) are displayed. This allows the route traversed by the bodies to be studied, but the screen may gradually become so filled that it may become confusing.
2. Only the current position of the bodies are displayed, and as new positions are calculated the old ones are erased.
The user makes the choice between these two modes in lines 770-820.

The screen is cleared and variables set (lines 830-1020). In the loop (lines 1050-1120) the bodies are placed on the screen by scaling and rounding the position $x, y$ to produce a character cell P1, Q1 on the screen. The screen is assumed to display 24 lines of 80 characters. The velocity of each of the bodies is recalculated taking account of the gravitational attraction due to the other bodies over a small time interval (lines 1130-1290). The equations used are
derived from Newton's Law of Gravitation expressed in $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ component form. The bodies are then moved a distance proportional to their velocity (lines 1300-1340). The process is repeated by the FOR.. NEXT loop from lines $1030-1350$. The process is repeated by val the new positions are converted to new character cell positions, and if these are different from the last character cell used then the screen is updated

A subroutine (lines 1390-1660) is used to update the screen, either to remove the old positions and add the new positions, or just to add new positions.

The program will run using a Lear Seigler ADM3A VDU, or an SD VDB8024 video board or any other terminal which uses ESC $=x y$ for cursor positioning.

## Customization

As printed the program uses the $\mathrm{ESC}=\mathrm{xy}$ convention for cursor positioning. For use with VDUs which have different cursor positioning sequences, line 1630 will have to be changed. For memory mapped video boards the line should be replaced by a POKE instruction to put the character directly onto the screen. This will be of the form

```
1630 POKE (base + y* width + x), ASC("1"
```

where the base is the address of the top left corner of the screen and width is the number of characters per line. Some microcomputer BASIC's support PLOT commands.

If the screen size is different from the $80 \times 24$ format it is necessary to change lines 1000 and 1010 to the new height and width of screen.

With some versions of BASIC the dimensioning of strings in line 10 is unnecessary and wasteful. The program runs under Microsoft BASIC-80, but should run with little or no alteration
under other versions of BASIC.

## Sample Data

The following input data may be useful both to test the program and also to get a feel for the sort of numbers required.
(a) 2 bodies
mass of second body $=0.3$
distance apart $=10$
This produces two stable nonintersecting ellipses.
(b) 3 bodies
mass of second body $=0.01$
distance apart $=10$
third body: position $=10,0$
velocity $=0.5$
mass $=0.01$
Body 2 follows a large slow elliptical orbit whilst body 3 follows a tight fast elliptical orbit. Body 1 moves only slightly because of its large mass. Note that body 3 starts at only half of the speed of body 2 but 3 completes a revolution in less time. This illustrates an interesting principle of spacecraft docking. To catch up with a spacecraft in front of you, you must slow down! Enthusiasts who try speeding up their ship merely fly off into a larger orbit and take longer to complete a revolution. Such hotheads are thus even further behind after one revolution! The correct method of docking is to slow down and dock after one revolution.
(c) 3 bodies
mass of second body $=0.1$
distance apart $=10$
third body: position $=-10,-10$
velocity $=3.0$
mass $=0.01$
This illustrates a "sling-shot" in which body 3 gains great speed by means of an encounter with body 2. Body 3 disappears rapidly from the screen leaving bodies 1 and 2 orbiting each other. These orbits gradually drift across the screen in the opposite direction to body 3.

|  | ProgramListing |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 |  |
| 20 | REM ** $\times$, Y ARE POSITIONS, A, B ARE VELOCITIES, P, O ARE |
|  | PLOTTED POSITIONS |
| 30 | PRINT TAB(10); "ORBITAL MOTION" |
| 40 | PRINT TAB(10); " = = = |
| 50 | PRINT |
| 60 | PRINT "Would you like FULL instructions" |
| 70 | PRINT "Type YES or NO and press RETURN" |
| 80 | INPUT R\$ |
| 90 | IF R = "YES" THEN 130 |
| 100 | IF R ${ }^{\text {- }}$ " "NO" THEN 260 |
| 110 | PRINT "Reply ' "; R\$; ' ' not understood."; |
| 120 | GOTO 70 |
| 130 | PRINT "This program analyses the motion of cosmic bodies" |

## Program Listing

DIM $X(3), Y(3), A(3), B(3), P(3), Q(3), M(3), R \$(10), C \$(1)$ REM * * $X$, Y ARE POSITIONS, A,B ARE VELOCITIES, P, Q ARE PLOTTED POSITIONS
PRINT TAB(10); "ORBITAL MOTION"
PRINT TAB(10); " $============="$
PRINT
PRINT "Would you like FULL instructions" INPUT R\$
IF R\$ = "YES" THEN 130
PRINT "Reply' "; R\$; "' not understood.";
PRINT "This program analyses the motion of cosmic bodies"

PRINT "relative to each other. This may be used to show the orbits"
PRINT "of planets around a single sun, or the complex orbits" PRINT "of a planet around a double star system. The motion Of" PRINT "these bodies is displayed on the VDU screen" PRINT "You must specify whether to analyse two or three" PRINT "bodies. The first two bodies are automatically placed in"
PRINT "mutual orbit around each other, but the third body" PRINT "may be placed in any position and with any velocity." PRINT "Considerable care is needed to avoid the third body" PRINT "shooting off to infinity! The program automatically" PRINT "adjusts the initial velocities so that the centre of" PRINT "mass of the whole system does not move off the screen."
PRINT
270 PRINT "Would you like a two body or a three body analysis"

| 280 | PRINT "Type 2 or 3 and press RETURN" |
| :---: | :---: |
| 290 | INPUTN |
| 300 | IF $(\mathrm{N}-2)^{*}(\mathrm{~N}-3)=0$ THEN 330 |
| 310 | PRINT "The number or bodies analysed must be 2 or 3 " |
| 320 | GOTO 280 |
| 330 | PRINT "Consider two bodies orbiting each other." |
| 340 | PRINT "Let the Mass of the first be one, type Mass of the second" |
| 350 | INPUT M (2) |
| 360 | IF $\mathrm{M}(2)<=0$ THEN 340 |
| 370 | LET M $(1)=1$ |
| 380 | PRINT "Type in the distance between the bodies" |
| 390 | INPUT D |
| 400 | IF D > 0 THEN 440 |
| 410 | PRINT " Distance must be greater then zero" |
| 420 | GOTO 380 |
| 430 | REM * CALCULATE INITIAL POSITIONS AND VELOCITIES OF THE TWO PARTICLES |
| 440 | LET $Y(1)=0$ |
| 450 | LET $Y(2)=0$ |
| 460 | LET X 11$)=D^{*} M(2) /(M(1)+M(2))$ |
| 470 | LET $X(2)=-D^{*} M(1) /(M(1)+M(2))$ |
| 480 | LET $\mathrm{A}(1)=0$ |
| 490 | LET $\mathrm{A}(2)=0$ |
| 500 | LET G = D* ${ }^{*}$ D/(M(1) + M (2)) |
| 510 | LET $B(1)=X(1) * S Q R\left(G *(M(1)+M(2)) / D{ }^{\text {( }} 31\right)$ |
| 520 | LET $B(2)=X(2) * S Q R(G *(M(1)+M(2)) / D$ ( 3$)$ |
| 530 | PRINT |
| 540 | FOR I = 1 TO 2 |
| 550 | PRINT "Body"; |
| 560 | PRINT "Position ("; X (1);",0)" |
| 570 | PRINT "Velocity (0,"; B 11 ; ")" |
| 580 | PRINT |
| 590 | NEXT I |
| 600 | IF $\mathrm{N}=2$ THEN 760 |
| 610 | PRINT "Type position ( $X, Y$ ) of the third body" |
| 620 | INPUT X(3), Y(3) |
| 630 | PRINT "Type velocity (X, Y) components of third body" |
| 640 | INPUT A(3), B 3 ) |
| 650 | PRINT "Type Mass of third body. (Mass of body 1 is 1)" |
| 660 | INPUT M 3 (3) |
| 670 | IF $\mathrm{M}(3)>0$ THEN 710 |
| 680 | PRINT "Mass must be greater then zero" |
| 690 | GOTO 650 |
| 700 | REM * CHANGE VELOCITIES SO THAT CENTRE OF MASS IS STATIONARY |
| 710 | LET $M=M(1)+M(2)+M(3)$ |
| 720 | FOR I = 1 TO N |
| 730 | LET A(1) $=A(1)-A(3) * M(3) * M(1) / M$ |
| 740 | LET $B(1)=B(1)-B(3) * M(3) * M(1) / M$ |
| 750 | NEXT I |
| 760 | PRINT "During the simulation, would you like displayed" |
| 770 | PRINT " 1) The PATH traced by the bodies" |
| 780 | PRINT " or 2) The CURRENT position of the bodies" |
| 790 | PRINT "Type 1 or 2 and press RETURN" |
| 800 | INPUT C |
| 810 | IF $(\mathrm{C}-1)^{*}(\mathrm{C}-2)<>0$ THEN 760 |
| 820 | REM**CLEAR SCREEN |
| 830 | FOR I = 1 TO 30 |
| 840 | PRINT |
| 850 | NEXT I |
| 860 | REM**SET INITIAL VARIABLES |
| 870 | LET H1 $=0$ |
| 880 | LET T $=.01$ |
| 890 | FOR I $=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{N}$ |
| 900 | LET P(I) $=0$ |
| 910 | LET $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I})=0$ |
| 920 | IF ABS(X $(1))<$ H1 THEN 940 |
| 930 | LET H1 $=$ ABS (X(1)) |
| 940 | IF ABS (Y(I)) < H1 THEN 960 |
| 950 | LET H1 $=\operatorname{ABS}(\mathrm{Y}(1))$ |
| 960 | NEXT। |
| 970 | REM**SPECIFY HEIGHT AND WIDTH OF SCREEN |
| 980 | LET H $=24$ |

```
990 LET W = 80
1000 LET HO = 5* (H-1)/H1
1010 LET W0 = .5*(W - 1)/H1
1020 FOR L = 1 TO 5000
1030 REM**POSITION BODIES
1040 FOR I = 1 TO N
1050 REM**CONVERT X,Y POSITION TO P,Q CHARACTER CELL
1060 LET P1 = INT((X(I) +H1)*W0 + .5
1070 LET Q1 = INT((Y)(I)+H1)*H0 +.5
1080 IF ABS(P1 - P(1)) + ABS(Q1 - Q(I)) = 0 THEN 1110
1090 REM * CALL SUBROUTINE TO UNPLOT OLD SQUARE AND
    PLOT NEW SQUARE
1100 GOSUB }140
1110 NEXT I
1120 REM**RE-CALCULATE VELOCITIES OF BODIES
1130 FOR I= 1 TO N-1
1140 FOR J = I + 1 TO N
1150 LET X1 = X(I) - X(J)
1160 LET Y1 = Y(I) - Y(J)
170 LET R = SQR(X1*X1 + Y1*Y1)
1180 LET R3 = G*T/(R*R*R)
1190 REM**CALCULATE CHANGE IN VELOCITY IN X DIRECTION
1200 LET F = X1*R3
1210 LET A(J)=A(J)+F*M(I)
1220 LET A(I) = A(I) - F*M(J)
1230 REM**CALCULATE CHANGE IN VELOCITY IN Y DIRECTION
1240 LET F==Y1*R3
1250 LET B(J)=B(J)+\mp@subsup{F}{}{*}M(I)
1260 LET B(I)=B(I)-F*M(J)
1270 NEXT J
1280 NEXT I
1290 REM**MOVE BODIES A DISTANCE PROPORTIONAL TO
    VELOCITY
300 FOR = 1 TO N
1310 LET X(I) =X(I)+A(I)*T
1320 LET Y(I)=Y(I)+B(|)*T
1330 NEXT I
1340 NEXT L
1 3 5 0 \text { GOSUB } 1 5 5 0
1360 PRINT "Simulation finished"
1370 STOP
1380 REM * SUBROUTINE TO UNPLOT AND REPLOT
1390 REM**UNPLOT
1 4 0 0 \text { IF C = 1 THEN } 1 4 4 0
1410 LET C$=""
1 4 2 0 \text { GOSUB 1600}
1430 REM **REPLOT IF POINT ON SCREEN
1440 IF P1*(P1 - W + 1)>0 THEN }155
1450 IF Q1*(Q1-H+1)>0 THEN }155
1460 LET P(|) = P1
1470 LET Q(I)=Q1
1480 LET C$ = "3"
1490 |F I= 3 THEN 1530
1500 LET C$ = "2"
1510 |F I = 2 THEN 1530
1520 LET C$="1"
1 5 3 0 \text { GOSUB } 1 6 0 0
1540 REM * CURSOR HOME
1550 P2 = 0
1560 Q2 = 0
1570 LET C$=""
1 5 8 0 \text { GOTO 1620}
1590 REM * SUBROUTINE TO PUT CHARACTER C$ AT P(I),Q(I)
1600 LET P2 = P(I)
1610 LET Q2 = Q(I)
1620 PRINTCHR$(27) +" ='" + CHR$(O2 + 32) + CHR$(P2 + 32) + C$;
1630 REM**STRING WORKS ON LEAR-SIEGLER ADM3A
1640 REM**MEMORY MAPPED BOARDS MAY NEED SOME
    POKES
1650 RETURN
1660 END
```

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FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF COMPUTING TODAY

## The Sinclair ZX80 is innovative and powerful. Now there's a magazine to help you get the most out of it.

## Get in sync

SYNC magazine is different from pther personal computing magazines. Not just different because it is about a unique computer, the Sinclair ZX80 (and kit version, the MicroAce). But different because of the creative and innovative philosophy of the edifors.

## A Fascinating Computer

- 

The ZX80 doesn't have memory mapped video. Thus the screen goes blank when a key is pressed. To some reviewers this is a disadvantage. To our editors this is a challenge. One suggested that games could be written to take advantage of the screen blanking. For example, how about a game where characters and graphic symbols move around the screen while it is blanked? The object would be to crack the secret code governing the movements. Vaila! A new game like Mastermind or Black Box uniquely for the ZX80.

We made some interesting discoveries soon after setting up the machine'. For instance, the CHRs function is not limited to a value between 0 and, 255, but cycles repeatedly through the code. CHR\$ (9) and CHR\$ (265) will produce identical values. In other words, CHR\$ operates in a MOD 256 fashion. We, found that the $="$ sign can be used several times on a single line, allowing the logical evaluation of variables. In the Sinclair. LET $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{W}$ is a valid expression. -

Or consider the TL\$ function which strips a string of its initial character. At first, we wondered what practical value it had. Then someone suggested it would be perfect for removing the dollar sign from numerical inputs.

Breakthroughs? Hardly. But indicative of the hints and kinds you'll.find in every issue of SYNC. We intend to take the Sinclair to its limits and then push beyond, finding new tricks and tips, new applications, new ways to do what couldn 't be done before. SYNC functions
on many levels, with tutorials for the beginner and concepts that will keep the pros coming back for more. We ll show you how to duplicate commands available in other Basics. And, perhaps, how to do things that can't be done on other machines.
Many computer applications require that data be sorted. But did you realize there are over ten fundamentally different sorting , algorithms? Many people settle for a simple bubble sort perhaps because it's described in so many programming manuass or because they ve seen it in another program. However, sort routines such as heapsort or ShellMetzner are over 100 times as fast as a bubble sort and may actually use less memory. Sure, 1 K of memory isn't a lot to work with, but it can be stretched much further by using innovative, clever coding. You'll find this type of help in SYNC.

## Lots of Games and Applications

Applications and software are the meat of SYNC. We recognize that along with useful, pragmatic applications, like financial analysis and graphing, you'll want games that are fun and challenging: In the charter issue of SYNC you'll find several games. Acey Ducey is a card game in which the dealer (the computer) deals two cards face up. You then have an option to bet depending upon whether you feel the next card dealt will have a value between the first two.

In Hurkle, another game in the charter issue, you have to find a happy little Hurkle who is hiding on a $10 \times 10$ grid. In response to your guesses, the Hurkle sends our a clue telling you in which direction to look next.

One of the most ancient forms of arithmetical puzzle is called a boomerang. The oldest recorded example is that set down by Nicomachus in his Arithmetica around 100 A.D. You'll find a computer version of this puzzle in SYNC

## Hard-Hitting, Objective Evaluations

By selecting the ZX80 or MicroAce as your personal computer you ve shown that you are an astute buyer looking for good performance, an innovative design and economical price. However. selecting software will not be easy. Thats where SYNC comes in. SYNC evaluates software packages and other peripherals and doesn't just püblish manufacturer descriptions. We put each package through its paces and give you an indepth. objective report of its strengths ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and weaknesses.

SYNC is a Creative Computing publication. Creative Computing is the number 1 magazine of software and applications with nearly 100.000 circulation. The two most popular computer games books in the world. Basic Computer Games and More Basic Computer Games (combined sales over 500,000 ) are published by Creative Computing. Creative Computing Software manufactures over 150 software packages for six different personal computers.

Creative Computing, founded in 1974 by David Ah1, is a well-established firm committed to the future of personal computing. We expect the Sinclair ZX80 to be a highly successful computer and correspondingly. SYNC to be a respected and successful magazine.

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Right now we need all the help we can get ${ }_{\text {o }}$ First of all, we d like you to subscribe to SYNC Subscriptions are posted by air directly from America and cost just $£ 10$ for one year ( 6 issues): £18 for two years ( 12 issues) or. if you really want to beat inflation. $£ 25$ for three years (18 issues). SYNC is available only by subscription, it is not on newstands We guarantee your satisfaction or we will re-- fund the unfulfilled portion of your subscription

Needless to say, we can't fill up all the pages without your help. So send in your programs, articles, hints and tips. Remember, illustrations and screen photos make a piece much more interesting. Send in your reviews of peripherals and software too-but be warned: reviews must be in-depth and objective. We want you to respect what you read on the pages of SYNC so be honest and forthright in the material you send us. Of course we pay for contributions-just don texpect to retire on it.

The exploration has begun. Join us.


Dear Sir,
I would like to congratulate Mr W S Lounds for his excellent article in your March edition. It contains much information that is not readily available elsewhere.

I also thought that the "arcade" style game "roadrace" was both entertaining and instructive.

However, it seemed a pity that such excellent graphics should be spoiled by the POKEs to video RAM, when writing to the top line, causing so much "snow".

I would like to offer your readers an alternative method which is much "cleaner".

This involves POKEing the caption data first into non-video RAM and then transferring to line 16 using a machine code routine.

I give below the additions and changes required:-

```
42 DOKE 3412,LEN(A$)
43 FOR J = 1 TO LEN(A$)
44 POKE 3413 + J,ASC(MID$/A$,
    J,1)I:NEXT J
4 5 M = U S R ( 1 7 6 )
4 0 4 6 ~ F O R ~ J ~ = ~ 3 3 9 2 ~ T O ~ 3 4 1 0 ~ S T E P ~ 2 :
    READ A:DOKE J,A:NEXT J
4 0 4 7 ~ R E T U R N
4170 DATA 21537,19981,21793,
    17933,22049
4180 DATA 4365,3018, - 20243,
        - 3551, -5648
```

I suppose that by now you know that the DATA given in line 4130 was not entirely correct - the fourth number
$(-4103)$ should have been -16103 . Jeff Tock
Witton-le-Wear

Dear Sirs,
Could you publicise by way of your magazine the newly formed York Computer Club for the area in and around York. We hold meetings each Monday evening at the Holgate WMC in New Lane, Acomb, York.

We have a course running on "Basic Programming", Lectures, Demonstrations plus a varied selection of events. There is a Club Newsletter with a diary of events etc. Prospective members are very welcome and should contact me on York 470464 after 6 pm .
S Wilson, General Secretary,
York Computer Club
Skelton

Dear Sir,
I would be very pleased to hear from anyone who has ideas or information about using microcomputers on general
hospital wards for teaching or management.

I own a Sinclair ZX80 with a 16 K RAM pack and would like to be able to put it to use in an 'on ward' teaching situation.

I realise that the Fluid Monitor as packaged by Medicom may soon be leading the field in intensive care units and I feel that any means of improving nursing care and teaching with the use of microcomputers would be a
welcome step forward.
Valerie Carlend BSc SRN
12 Hill Park Crescent,
North Hill,
Plymouth,
Devon PL4 83W

## Dear Sir,

I am eager to contact fellow lighting engineer micro-users (particularly those who are TRS-80 owners) through your PRINTOUT column, perhaps readers would care to correspond?

Anxious for routines to prevent LISTings on the 16 K Level II Model 1 system, or indeed methods to prevent access to programs content or copying, I appeal to fellow readers who may be able to suggest effective methods.

Finally, who has bright ideas for cheap printers and interfaces direct from the CP/U on TANDY's? S P Brodrick
Bryngwyn,
31 Great Break,
Welwyn Garden City,
Herts AL7 3EZ

Dear Sir,
I recently purchased an "ACORN ATOM" micro and I am experiencing difficulties in saving and loading programs on tape.

I am new to computing and fear that I may be making elementary errors or making wrong assumptions which those used to computing could eliminate for me. First, I assumed that if I had a long program to create, I could save the first part of it on tape with a filename like
"Fruit Machine (1)" and then at a later stage load "Fruit Machine (1)", add to it and save the enlarged file with a filename like "Fruit Machine (2)". However, I've found that although I get a sucessful "save" according to the Atom, when I try to load I get a "Checksum" error and the machine hangs up - this although I have switched off the Atom and switched it on again before trying to load. Where am I
going wrong? Secondly, it appears that the slightest mark on a tape will prevent me from loading. I'm using ordinary audio tapes - C60 \& C90 and a SHIRA Cassette recorder; I brought two Radio Shack C30's (Realistic) from my nearest Tandy Shop and found them to be useless for storing programs. Can you offer me any advice on tapes and which make of tape recorder should be used with an Acorn Atom?
H. Bell

Clasgow

> (*According to pages $139-142$ of Acorn's manual you should have no problem, although they do supply a command FLOAD which can be used when you get a checksum error. Always use proper computer grade tapes; Pyral, Verbatim etc or good branded ones such as Microdigital supply audio cassettes are just not reliable enough. The ATOM is very tolerant of cassette machines, I wouldn't like to recommend any specific one. Ed*)

Dear Sir,
Many thanks for your continued support in retaining our User Croup, Brunel Computer Club in your publication.

I have now formed a second club at Worle, Weston-super-Mare, may I request that this also be added to your User Group list.

Worle Computer Club
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St. Werburgh's Community Centre
Alternate Wednesdays 1900-2200 hrs.
Mr R D Sampson
4 The Coots
Stockwood
BRISTOL
BS14 8LH
Community Centre Tel. 0272551351
Once again many thanks. It is because of your support that the second club in Worle was formed.
SW Rabone
Bristol

# UK101-SUPERBBARD-TRS8O V.GENIE-MICROTAN-SHARP 

## TOOLKIT <br> for TRS 80 and VIDEO GENIE

Adds many new commands AND a MACHINE CODE MONITOR to your TRS/VIDEO GENIE.
TOOLKIT features the following routines, all directly accessible from BASIC, using a unique "command line" structure:

RENUMBER - from any number in any increment. Takes full account of GOTO, GOSUB, IF...THEN, etc. Contains full error messages. A reliable, bug-free routine.
VARIABLES - a list of all variables AND the line numbers containing them are printed on-screen. A boon to programmers.
BLANK - removes all spaces from your BASIC listing and, therefore, saves memory.
FIND - allows you to find any string up to 255 characters long in a BASIC listing. All lines containing the chosen string are printed on-screen.
DEF KEYS - up to 12 keys can be prograrmed to allow shorthand input of BASIC words, thus speeding up programming.
TRACE - no longer does TRACE follow the "print" round the screen - it now prints out the line number AND the line of BASIC being executed: User-selectable TRACE speed (0-255).
APPEND - adds a second BASIC program without erasing the resident one. Used with RENUMBER, it becomes a powerful merge function.
MACHINE CODE SAVE - allows you to SAVE a machine code program to cassette in a format that SYSTEM will re-load.
SYSTEM MONITOR - TOOLKIT's powerful MONITOR will allow you to delve into the machine code side of the TRS/VG. You can examine and modify any address, display 16 addresses on-screen with hex AND ASCII printout and much, much more.

TOOLKIT is supplied on tape and takes UNDER 2K of user RAM. If bought separately elsewhere, the above routines could cost well over $£ 70$. TOOLKIT comes complete with User Booklet and is available ex-stock. Please state memory size when ordering. PRICE $£ 29.95$ inclusive.

[^3]
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# INSURANCE COMPARATOR 

J Consadine

## Do life policies pay better than a building society for investments? Check it out with this routine

An idea first came to me when approached by a Life Assurance Salesman. He attempted to pursuade me to increase payments on my policies in order that I would receive extra benefits and bonus payments on my retirement (assuming I live that long). The terms looked very attractive but it occurred to me that I could invest my money elsewhere ie Savings Bank,

Building Society, etc. The problem was, how do they compare since the insurance salesman quoted only maturity value after, say, twenty years?

This prompted me to write the "Investment" program which would show me the results of investing regular savings at a known interest rate, over any number of years. It, therefore, became possible to project the effect of saving
any sum over many years without laborious compound calculations by hand.

The mathematical purists among you will no doubt wish to refine the calculation but it is sufficiently accurate for comparison purposes. So, if you have any money left after the taxman/wife etc, have taken their cut, run the program and see what can be achieved by regular savings - you might be surprised.

## Program Listing

## 100 DIM B(100)

110 PRINT"[CLS]"
120 PRINT SPC(9)"[CD] "*INVESTMENT PROGRAM"
130 PRINT SPC(9)" \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \# \#"
140 PRINT
150 PRINT" 2 CDITHE RESULT OF REGULAR MONTHLY SAVINGS"
160 PRINT"MAY BE CALCULATED BY TYPING IN THE"
170 PRINT"APPROPRIATE FIGURES WHEN PROMPTED BY"
180 PRINT"THE COMPUTER"
190 PRINT"[2CD][REV]PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
200 GET A\$:IF A\$=""THEN 200
210 PRINT"[CLS]"
220 INPUT"[CDMONTHLY PAYMENT[2CR]*[3CL]";P
230 INPUT" [CD]NUMBER OF YEARS PAYING IN[2CR]*
[3CL]";Y
240 INPUT" [CD]CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST [ 2 CR]* [3 CLI"; R

```
PRINT
FOR X=1 TO 39:PRINT "*":NEXT:PRINT
FOR N =0 TO Y:B(N)=0:NEXT:REM*ZZERO ARRAY
S=12*P
PRINT"[2 CD]ANNUAL SAVINGS DEPOSITED"
PRINTSPC(20)"[REV] = ";S;" POUNDS"
A =S/2:REM**AVERAGE ANNUAL SAVINGS
REM*"CALCULATE ANNUAL BANK BALANCE
FOR N=1 TOY
B(N)=S+(A*R/100)+B(N-1)+(B(N-1)*R/100)
NEXT N:T = S*Y
PRINT" [ CD]TOTAL INVESTED OVER ";Y;" YEARS"
PRINTSPC(20)"[REV] = ";T;"POUNDS"
PRINT"[CD]INTEREST ACCRUED";
|A = (INT ((B(Y) - T)* 100) )/100
PRINT" [4 CR][REV] = ":IA;" POUNDS"
PRINT" [CD]BANK BALANNCE AFTER ";Y;" YEARS"
B(Y)={INT(B(Y)* 100) )/100
PRINTSPC(20)"[REV] = ";B(Y);"POUNDS"
    INPUT "[CD]ANOTHER CALCULATION Y/N";A$
    IF LEFT$(A$,1)="Y" THEN 210
STOP
```


## 2K ZX80

NJ Petry

# Following in the footsteps of 8K XTRA we fit an extra 1K inside a ZX80 

The article entitled ' 8 K XTRA' by SC Adams in the January issue of Computing Today, prompted further development on my ZX80 giving 2 K RAM on board.

First, however, one point (not applicable to all ZX80's) appears. To "piggy-back" the 74LS02 on IC12, already set in an IC socket, stops the lid from closing! Inverting the extra chip and placing it over the cut track from IC 13 solves the problems. Double sided stickies will hold it. Then wire up, in-
cluding pins 14 and 7 , to those of IC 12 The remaining pins are used to address extra RAM.

Two $2114(300 n S)$ RAM chips can be obtained for around $£ 6$. These are "piggy-backed" onto ICs3 and 4, but with their pin 8's bent outwards. Using a grounded iron, solder all remaining pins to the corresponding pins of ICs3 and 4. Both upper pin 8's (on new RAM) are linked together, and insulated wire is run from these to pin 1 of the 74LS02.

The remaining pins of the 74LS02
are used as follows:-

1. Link pins 2, 3 and 4 together.
2. Link pins 6 and 10 together.
3. Link pins 9 and 8 to pin 12 (A13.D8.)
4. Run wire from IC 12 pin 12 (MREQ) to pin 5.
The job is now complete although the lid just touches the new RAM. The immediate command PRINT PEEK (8192) should return a value of 1. Machine code can now be POKEd from 8192 to 9216 , the existing 1 K can be used for the normal BASIC workspace.


# A special report on a low-cost package 

Business packages come in many shapes and sizes and are certainly nothing new in the small systems market. Indeed, they are probably the major area of growth for software houses and many of the hardware manufacturers are seeking to improve their image by moving into this field too. Computers such as the CBM 3032, the SuperPET, and the Apple are all advertised nowadays on their merits as business tools whereas a year ago they were aimed at the pesonal market.

This report was prompted by seeing an advertisment for a complete suite of business programs based on the Apple II whose cost, $£ 99$ per unit, seemed to be about the level that many businessmen would be prepared to risk for their first venture into computerising a portion of their business. Called TABS, short for The Accounting Business System, it is wholly British in origin and, from the advertising material, appeared to form the basis of a computerised system that could grow with the needs of the user.

Rather than try out a totally new set of programs in the office I took a stroll down to the City to visit one of the $100+$ dealers selling it.

## The System Fundamentals

Tailoring software to meet the individual user's requirements is a job that many programmers make their living by. TABS renders their services, to a large extent, unnecessary because the user can configure the system to suit his own needs. A master program disc together with a hardware protection card and an Apple with a minimum of 48 K and two $51 / 4$ " discs form the basis of the system to which you add your required software packages and a printer if you want hard copy.

The currently available software includes Sales, Purchase and Nominal Ledgers, Stock Control, Payroll and Job Costing with Wordprocessor and Mailing List promised shortly.

Many of the programs interconnect with one another, passing data between, for example, the Sales Ledger and the Stock Control.

Defining your own system is a straightforward, if laborious, process. Reference to the excellent documentation, of which I'll say more in a minute, makes the job even simpler. You can, of
course, re-define the system at a later date if circumstances change. A considerable degree of confidence is inspired by the simple reviewer's device of trying to make the machine accept a bad date, the first thing you have to enter. The number of low-cost packages that fail on this simple test is frightening and it's usually a bad indication. If the software house hasn't taken the trouble to get this simple routine working properly then there may be other examples of slack programming waiting to trip you up.

The hardware card that comes with the master program is basically TABS's way of protecting their software copyright. You can make security copies of all the programs, even the master, but there is no way that these can be run on another Apple without the correct hardware card, each is individually coded. This simple device guarantees that unless the owner of the software and the owner of the hardware card are the same then it II do absolutely nothing - a good thing in this age of piracy.

## The Software Suites

I tried out the Purchase and Sales Ledgers together with the Stock Control. Operation is straightforwared, once again practice with the manual will make perfect. Probably the only comment one can make is that each program performed no more and no less than that claimed for it. However, I did find one bug. Nothing to do with TABS, it's a failing of the Apple to look after its keyboard properly so if you press CONTROL C to stop the printer while the disc is being accessed you get an awful mess. Because the system prints from disc files no data should be lost but you'll have to go back to your last operation and start again.

Hopefully, when they get the CP/M version of TABS running they'll choose a computer that doesn't have quirks like this as the recommended machine.

All the software testing was done on a dual disc system with the programs sharing a common data disc on the second drive, the program currently being run located in drive 1 of course. Selection of the program in operation is by menu and full prompting is given, TABS even supply a set of sticky labels to put
onto the drives so you shouldn't ever get in a muddle.

Although the system is based on $51 / 4$ " drives it is quite possible to load the programs off onto 8 " drives, thus gaining a significant increase in storage capacity. You could even go to a hard disc if you wished with some alterations to the basic programs. The documentation gives the storage capacity of the data disc for each option.

## Led By The Hand

I've mentioned the documentation a couple of times and it is really superb. I've seen some computers supplied with less and many with poorer produced works. It comes in a ring binder that opens flat, the pages are double sided, and takes you from start to finish in copious detail. Some of the detail is probably a little too much but to a businessman approaching his shiny new toy for the first time this may be no bad thing.

As an example, it takes 31 pages to explain the initialisation in Heathkit-like detail - if you manage to go wrong it's almost definitely your fault!

## Overview

The only way to see if TABS will suit you (at this price it'll almost certainly suit your pocket) is to try it out. It is by no means the Rolls Royce of the business software world but it is easy to adapt and seems to work in a straightforward way. It makes a refreshing change from the 'sell it at $£ X X$ and then charge $£ X X X$ to modify it' approach that some software houses seem to adopt.

TABS also have a novel approach to bugs - after all, no-one's perfect. If you find a new one not only will they sort it out but they award you a fiver - a nice touch. Full software maintainance is available for $£ 99$ a year for your suite of programs.

British software leads the world in many fields and it's nice to see some genuine British produced business programs standing up to be counted. My grateful thanks are due to Terry Pool of TABS and Peter Gregory of Midexhouse (Computers) Ltd, their London distributor whose office I invaded, for allowing their software to be poked and prodded. That it survived unscathed is a tribute to both of them.


# 6502 PROGRAMMING COURSE 

## A P Stephenson

# Our third episode in this popular series concentrates on some practical programming examples using the 6502 

TWe safe place in memory to hold machine language programs is the second cassette buffer (at least as far as the PET is concerned) which occupies 192 bytes, completely free from the ravages of BASIC. The address range is 826 to 1017 (033A to 03F9 in Hex.)

This is a small amount of memory but remember that 192 bytes of machine code has a relatively enormous capability. Unless your programs are databound, this amount of memory will be found more than adequate for experimenting. If you are ambitious and want more memory for coding at the expense of BASIC you can always alter the top of memory string pointers.

In the examples that follow however, we shall always start at a nice round figure; all programs will start at 0340 Hex. Systems other than PET should choose a suitable location, all code is re-locatable.

## Loading Procedure

Type SYS 1024 to enter TIM on the 16 K PETs or load the monitor tape on 8K PETs.

Now type M 0340,0350 (followed by RETURN of course) This releases twenty-four bytes for display which, I find, is a convenient block to gaze at without putting too much strain on the eyeballs. If your program demands more bytes, it is easy to bring out another block of twenty-four and so on.

Proceed (carefully) to paint over the existing bytes with your bytes using the cursor. Remember that spaces are important, the original format of exactly eight bytes per row must be preserved. And, don't forget to press RETURN at the end of each line (after the last byte on the row). Since our programs all start at 0340, simply type, C0340 and hope for the best!

## Space For Machine Code

For machine code programs of moderate dimensions, the 192 bytes available in the second cassette buffer is usually more than adequate. For larger programs, the only solution is to pinch some of the space normally inhabited by the BASIC system. Thus, if we have a 16 K

PET we must consider whether any of this can be spared for machine coding. If so, then it is necessary to modify the pointer which defines the "highest RAM address" available for BASIC.

On new ROM machines this is stored in addresses 52 (lower order byte) and 53 (higher order). Try this out by typing PRINT PEEK(52) ; PEEK(53). With a 16 K PET you should get 0 64. This may not be what we expected . . . shouldn't it have been 16,384 ? No, because the " 64 " is in the higher order byte position and is therefore worth 256 times as much. Feverish activity with the pocket calculator should reveal that $256 \times 64$ is 16,384 so all is well. We can now alter the second byte of this pointer to set an upper limit on the BASIC preserves. Thus, suppose that we wish to reserve 4 K at the top end of memory for machine code. This will entail reducing the second byte from 64 down to 48 .

So, to prepare a 16 K PET for holding 4 K of machine code, first type POKE 53,48 . This will allow machine code to occupy the address range 3000 to 3FFF Hex (12288 to 16383 decimal).

For 8K PETs with OLD ROMs, the highest RAM address pointer is stored in 134,135 . As it would be too extravagant to pinch 4 K from BASIC assume 1 K only so to prepare an 8 K PET for holding 1 K of machine code, first type POKE 135,28. This will allow machine code in the address range 1C00 to 1FFF Hex (7168 to 8191 decimal). Prove these figures as an exercise. Once again for machines other than PET these procedures can be followed according to your documentation.

## Setting Out The Program

An array of insipid looking bytes has little meaning to humans so, in examples intended as teaching aids, some additional presentation is needed, even if it has no meaning to the machine. We shall employ Assembler groups written by the side of the machine code to help in understanding the programs. The code will be the mnemonic groups shown in the table and the operands will be in Hex but written the "normal" way round. If the coding is at all complex with loops
and jumps, a crude flowchart will also be given. Descriptive details are given initially but will be relaxed in depth of detail as they progress. Don't sneer if they start too simple . . not all of us are born with machine code tricks up our DNA molecules. Our first example can be examined by loading PROGRAM 1, overleaf.

This is the normal display of registers. Note that the $A C, X R$ and $Y R$ have been loaded as the program dictated. The $\mathrm{B}^{*}$ is informing you that the program terminated with a BREAK instruction. Note that the program counter $(\mathrm{PC})$ has 0345 in it. Why? Because it is pointing to the address of the next byte which would have been executed had you not written BRK at the end. All respectable program counters should behave in this civilised fashion. The remaining registers may not have the contents shown above because we have not told them anything yet.

To get the feel of it, modify the program to put a different number in the register and run it again.

We'll now put a single character onto the screen, this routine is given in PROGRAM 2.

After you have run it once, try it again with different POKE numbers and different screen addresses . . . this is practice in reading and understanding the POKE and screen tables previously given.

To illustrate the main use of machine code load PROGRAM 3.

Enter this code and then type $X$ to return to BASIC. Enter the BASIC segment:

| 10 | PRINT CHRS (147) Clear screen |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | (832 is decimal for 0340 |
| and SYS is BASIC for |  |
| "Go to machine |  |

30 PRINT"BACK OK'
Now RUN and note that our little " $A$ " appeared as before and we must have returned to BASIC for the message to appear at line 30.

Rather than performing a single operation we can use PROGRAM 3 which illustrates a loop.

This our first attempt a programming a loop so study it carefully. There are 40 "jobs" to do so the index register X is first cleared. It is incremented each time round the loop until the compare instruction detects 28 Hex ( 40 decimal). The POKE code for " $Z$ " is 1A Hex (26 decimal) and this is stored in successive positions along the bottom row by indexed addressing.

Thus, at the start, the Acc is stored in address 83C0 and, because the contents of $X$ are added to the operand each time round, the Acc contents "creep along" There is an alternative way to code Program 4 which is more efficient. Instead of commencing with X at zero and counting up until the compare instruction is satisfied, we can reverse the procedure and make $X$ count down for the "end" value of zero. This will save using the compare instruction altogether because the detection of zero is inherent in most branch instructions. The program now becomes that shown as PROGRAM 4A.

Note that the starting number in X must be one less ( 39 instead of 40 decimal) because there is one extra loop before hitting zero. To allow for this, the branch chosen is "branch if plus" which includes zero. Although this way of coding is efficient, it is clearly more error prone than the first method so, at the expense of offending the boffins, avoid it unless the odd byte or so is precious. The first method is easier (or, rather, marginally less horrific).

We can display the full character set of the machine with PROGRAM 5.

The screen POKE numbers 0 to 255 decimal ( 00 to FF Hex) produce the full range of character. The index register and the Accumulator are both increased by one each time round the loop so the screen address and the character code progress respectively. Notice that no instruction exists for incrementing the Accumulator but the TXA does it indirectly. The character pattern is formed in the last six lines of the screen.

When you run this program note
particularly the speed of the screen "painting". The entire pattern appears "instantaneously" instead of the distinctly visible character-by-character painting of the FOR ...NEXT loop in BASIC. In fact it is worth the effort to try a direct comparison. Leave the machine code program; type $X$ to return to BASIC and enter this,
10 PRINT CHR\$ (147): $\mathrm{A}=32768$
20 FOR $J=0$ TO $255: \operatorname{POKE}(A+J), J:$ NEXT Run this, return to TIM and run the machine code.

Moving memory around is another useful function, this is illustrated by PROGRAM 6.

To see if this works, use the cursor to stick some dummy data in the first block. Then run the program and check that a copy of the data is produced in the second block. Before proceeding with other programs it is worth re-examining the last three for some common pattern running through them. Machine coding techniques rely heavily on the recognition of a general purpose pattern as being the solution to apparently unrelated problems. For example, programs 3,4 and 5 are related because they all perform some process on sequential addresses. In fact we can construct a general purpose flowchart which can be used as a skeleton framework for all sequential processing. The subject of "flowcharts" appears to be under some form of attack by the computing Establishment which suggests that they are not all they were cracked up to be. At the risk of being termed old-fashioned, we shall introduce a flowchart. The two common shapes are the rectangle (the ACTION box) and the diamond (the DECISION box).

## General Purpose Flowchart

A flowchart should not be too machine-orientated. It should be a strategic rather than tactical plan and termed in sufficient detail to suggest, rather than define, the corresponding coding.

Thus, to cover the general class of programs which perform identical processes on sequential addresses, the following illustrates the provisional plan:


PROGRAM 1. Load FF into the Accumulator and the two index registers.

| 0340 A9 FF | LDAIM FF |
| :---: | :--- |
| AA | TAX |
| A8 | TAY |
| 00 | BRK |

When you have entered this it should appear like:
: 0340 A9 FF AAA8 $00 \times X X X X X$

$0350 \quad \mathrm{XXXX}$ XXXXXXXXXXXX
(the " $X X$ " bytes are garbage)
(the ".:" is the monitor response)
Now run it by typing G 0340 and the display should look like this:

| $B^{*}$ | $P C$ | $I R Q$ | SR | AC | XR | $Y R$ | SP |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\therefore$ | 0345 | $E 62 E$ | $B 0$ | $F F$ | $F F$ | $F F$ | $F 8$ |

PROGRAM 2. Display a single letter " $A$ " at the bottom lefthand corner of the screen.

| 0340 | A9 01 | LDAIM 01 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | | 01 is POKE number for "A" |
| :--- |
| 8D C0 83 |$\quad$ STA 83 C0 $\quad$| Screen address of bottom |
| :--- |
| left |

PROGRAM 3. Modify PROGRAM 2 above to make it appear as a subroutine and write a short BASIC segment to call it up and return safely to BASIC.

0340
A9 01
LDAIM 01
8D C0 83
STA 83 C0
RTS
BRK is changed to ReTurn from Subroutine

## 6502 PROGRAMMING COURSE

Re-examine programs 3,4 and 5 and try to find their similarity to the flowchart above. It is surprising how wide a range of problems this simple flowchart fits. The block marked PROCESS is not always as simple of course and may in itself contain umpteen loops and tests but the overall generality remains valid Note that the INITIALISE block is outside the loop. Be careful to interpret the branch instruction correctly . . . a common error situation because of a possible double negative. Remember that a branch out of sequence takes place only if the answer is YES. Thus, in practice, the branch is normally BNE (branch if not equal) meaning "YES, it is not equal". This is a typical conflict between the common sense language and the rather brutal logic of the machine code.

[^4]previous flowchart. Note the program "ends" with a BRK and the data starts close up to the bottom of it, occupying the addresses 034 EH onwards. Those of us who have been spoon fed with BASIC must find it irksome to work out all the code numbers for each character but that's life, ain't it!

Practise linking this with BASIC again by changing the BRK to RTS (opcode 60 ). The BASIC would be,

10 PRINT CHRS (147) : SYS 832
20 PRINT "BACK OK"

## Using Existing BASIC Subroutines

Lounging around at the top end of memory is the ROM interpreter for BASIC, a collection of assorted subroutines put together by the brilliant staff of Microsoft. Magazines and PET club writers frequently publish the starting addresses of the most useful ones so
that anyone writing machine code can purloin them. However, these notes are primarily intended to teach the elements of coding so there is little point in using other people's subroutines on every possible occasion. Nevertheless, we shall bend the rules on two of them because they enable us to widen the scope of your examples without too much of a strain on the intellect. The two we shall borrow initially are,

FFE4 Get a character from the keyboard and place the ASCII code equivalent in the Accumulator. If no character, place 0 in Acc.

FFD2 Prints the contents of the Accumulator on the screen at the next printing position. No cursor displayed. Character is in ASCII and not a POKE code.

PROGRAM 4. Display a complete row of " $Z$ "s on the bottom of the screen.

| 0340 | A2 00 |  | LDXIM 00 | Clear index register to zero |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A9 1A |  | LDAIM 1A | Code for "Z" |
|  | 9 CO 83 | ${ }^{B}$ | STAX 83 C0 | Absolute indexed addressing. |
|  | E8 |  | INX | Add 1 to X |
|  | EO 28 |  | CPXIM 28 | Has $X$ grown large enough? |
|  | D0 F8 |  | BNE B | Branch back eight bytes. (F8 is -8 ) |
|  | 00 |  | BRK |  |

PROGRAM 4A. Modified version of program 4.


PROGRAM 5. Display the PET character.


PROGRAM 6. Move the data in addresses 0360 to 036F Hex to another block, 0380 to 038F Hex.

0340 A2 00 BD60 03 9D 8003 E8 EO 10
DO F5
00

LDXIM 00
B LDAX0360
STAX03 80
INX
CPXIM 10
BNE B
BRK

Place data item from 1st block in Acc Store Acc in 2nd block Add 1 to $X$

Has $X$ reached sixteen yet?

PROGRAM 7. Display the message "I AM A CLOT" on the bottom line of screen.

```
0340
```

    A2 00
    BD4E 03
        B LDXIM 00
        - LDAX 03 4E
        Fetch data item
        9D C0 83
        E8
        EO OB
        INX
        CPXIM OB
        BNE B
    Have eleven data items been processed?

These are the POKE numbers
in Hex of the message,
including spaces.

PROGRAM 8. To test the "Get Character" subroutine at FFE4.

| 0340 | 20 E4 FF | B JSR FFE4 | This loop waits for a |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FO FB | 4 | BEQ B | character in Acc |
| 00 |  | BRK |  |

These two examples are not too strong on excitement but are useful. Try writing them yourself if you think they are trivial. To test them out and to gain confidence in their use try the following programs. The first is the "get" and is illustrated by PROGRAM 8.

Run it and press key " A ". Examine the registers and note that the Acc contains 41 which is the ASCII code in Hex for " $A$ " Run it several times to verify with different characters.

Our second routine is illustrated by PROGRAM 9.

Run it to verify that " A " is printed. Remember the character is at next printing position. Thus when you type C0304 the " A " is printed at the end of it and can easily be missed.

Let's use both routines, the code is given in PROGRAM 10. The missing cursor gives the screen a ghostly effect after the comfort of BASIC.

## Adding It Up. . . .

Although addition is a primitive operation, there are many awkward little facets in machine code which are taken care of automatically when using BASIC. The 6502, like most microprocessors, is only eight bits wide and arithmetic is handled by the machine in the well known two's complement system. When a writer uses the term "well known" it sometimes means he is not too certain of it himself or, conversely, he knows it but can't be bothered to describe it. So, at the risk of boring the initiated, here is a brief reminder of a few of the more bizarre features rather than a full blooded exposition.

The largest positive number possible in an eight bit Accumulator is 01111111 because the first bit on the left indicates the sign $(0=$ pos, $1=$ neg $)$ The value of this is +127 decimal ( 7 F Hex). The largest negative number in an eight bit Accumulator is 10000000 which the 6502 is content to recognise as - 128 decimal ( 80 Hex ). Inconsistent? Not at all, because if you add +127 to -128 you get -1 ,
10000000 - 128
$\underline{01111111}+127$
$\overline{11111111}-1$ decimal (FF Hex)
What happens if we add -1 to +1 ,
11111111 -
$00000001+1$
00000000 zero

Notice that the final carry out which "drops on to the floor" is ignored and yet the answer is right without it! As a matter of fact, this "ignored 1 " is popped into the CARRY bit position in the status register. This result is important because it illustrates a strange property of two's complement notation; the presence of a "CARRY" is no indication that the result is invalid. Overflow occurs, as might be expected, if we try to squeeze too large a number into too small a register. If this happens the OVERFLOW bit in the status register is set. The arithmetic unit is able to distinguish between a harmless carry out and an overflow. The distinguishing rule is rather strange; Overflow exists if the carry in to the sign bit is different to the carry out.

The only addition instruction available is ADC which, as previously defined, is ADd with Carry. Before commencing an addition loop it is necessary to set the carry to zero using CLC, otherwise there may be a spare bit floating around causing havoc. Another precaution is a check for overflow after every addition by using BVS, or its inverse BVC.

PROGRAM 11 illustrates the addition of two numbers. To try this out, enter some number into the 0360 to 036F data area, first with small numbers which will not overflow and then with larger ones which will. Try a run with a few negative numbers mixed in (FFs are idela because these will be -1 s and easy to check). Remember that any Hex number higher than 7F must be a two's complement negative.

## Taking It Away!

Subtraction is actually carried out by the machine by adding the complement. Remember before using SBC that, unlike addition, the carry bit must be SET with SEC. This is because the carry is in effect a "borrow" so if it remains at " 1 " after the subtraction it signifies it wasn't used!

The limitation of +127 and -128 as the largest numbers in the accumulator would appear to be a shocking limitation on the arithmetic capabilities but it is possible to overcome this limitation by using more than one memory location for each number. For example, suppose two adjacent addresses are used for each number and the programmer treats the interpretation as two bytes in "series" (placed end to end). The bit which would normally be the sign bit in the lower order byte is ignored and treated as a normal magnitude bit. The resultant number can now be considered as a 16 bit word with,
as usual, just one sign bit at the end and 15 bits of magnitude. The largest positive number would then be 011111111 111111 which is 7FFF Hex or 32,767 decimal.

There is a simple rule to arrive at the largest positive number in a word of N bits, by using the equation;

```
Largest positive number =2(N-1)}-
```

The largest negative number is $2^{(N-1)}$, one more. Naturally, this equation is only of use if you know your powers of two or have access to tables of $2^{\mathrm{N}}$.

There is no reason why three or even more locations cannot be used for each number providing the "sign bits" in the middle are always ignored. There is a price to pay however, . . . programming in multiple precision bytes is not the smooth operation which many text books would have us believe. In fact, it is downright awkward.

For a "straightforward" example, we shall assume that one number is stored in addresses 0360 and 0361 (with the lower order byte in 0360) and the other number in 0362 and 0363. These are to be added and the result stored in 0364 and 0365 . It may help to visualise the problem diagramatically as follows:

| 0360 | FF | Low order byte |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0361 | 01 | High order byte 1st number |
| 0362 | 53 | Low order byte |
| 0363 | OE | High order byte 2 number |
| 0364 |  | Low order byte Result to be |
| 0365 |  | High order byte stored here |

The scheme will be to add the two low order bytes of each number and store result then add the two higher order bytes and store. The carry must be cleared before adding the lower order bytes but taken into account when adding the higher order bytes. Similarly overflow status is irrelevant during the first addition but important during the second.

Finally, PROGRAM 12 illustrates double precision addition.

The arbitrary numbers chosen are
01 F F
OE5 3
1052 Total in Hex
Run the program after entering the numbers. Check that the contents of 0364/5 agree with the above total. Try it several times with different numbers but note that the program does not include test for overflow.

Our next expedition into the world of the 6502 will concentrate on making the machine talk to the outside world.

## 6502 PROGRAMMING COURSE

PROGRAM 9. To test the "Print Accumulator" subroutine at FFD2.

| 0340 | A9 41 | LDAIM 41 | ASCII code for "A" |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 20 D2 FF | JSR FFD2 <br> 00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

PROGRAM 11. Add the numbers in the block of addresses 0360 to 036F Hex and store the result in address 0370. As soon as overflow is detected, print " V " on the bottom of the screen

Initialise

Indexed addition
Check for overflow

Store total
Stops here if no overflow
Hex for "V" in Acc
Store in screen

PROGRAM 10. Use both subroutines to make the keyboard print on the screen until the asterisk is typed.

0340
20 E4 FF
F0 FB
20 D 2 FF
C9 2A
D0 F4
00
JSR FF E4 BEO B JSR FF D2 CPXIM 2A
BNE B BRK

Get character from keyboard
Print Acc on screen
Tests for * (ASCII 2A)

PROGRAM 12. Assume a double byte number is in 0360/0361 and another in 0362/0363. Add them and store result in 0364/0365.



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For Nascom ROM BASIC running unde Nas-Sys. Supplied in $2 \times 2708$ EPROMs Features include: auto line numbering, intelligent renumbering; program appending
line deletion; hexadecimal conversion: recompression of reserved words; auto repeat; and printer handshake routines. When ordering please state whether this to be used with Nas Sys 1 or 2. Price $£ 28+$ VAT.

## DUAL MONITOR BOARD

## A piggy-back board that allows N1 users

 switch rapidly between two separate operating systems. Price (kit) $\mathbf{6 6 . 5 0}+$ VAT$\begin{array}{lll}\text { NASCOM-2 Microcomputer Kit } & \mathbf{£ 2 2 5}+\text { VAT } \\ \text { NASCOM-1 Microcomputer Kit } & \mathbf{£ 1 2 5}+\text { VAT }\end{array}$ NASCOM-1 Microcomputer Kit $\mathbf{£ 1 2 5}+$ VAT Built \& tested $\mathbf{5 1 4 0}+$ VAT

## CENTRONICS 737

## MICRO PRINTER

A high performance, low price, dot-matrix printer that runs at 80 cps (proportional) and 50 cps (monospaced). This new printer gives ext processing quality print. And can print subscripts and superscripts. It has 3 -way paper handling and parallel interface as $\mathbf{£ 4 2 5}+$ VAT. Fanfold paper ( 2000 series) f 425 + VAT.

## GEMINI 'SUPERMUM

$12 \times 8$ piggy-back board for Nascom-1 power supply and reliable buffering with eset jump facility. Price $\mathbf{8 8 5}+$ VAT.

## BITS \& PC's PCG

$5 \times 4$ board which plugs straight into
Nascom-2. Operates on cell structure of 128 Nascom-2. Operates on cell structure of 12 dots, producing 64 different cells. Once defined, each cell may be placed anywhere any number of times on screen
simultaneously. Max screen capacity: 768
cells. Dot resolution: $384 \times 256=98304$ cells. Dot resolution: $384 \times 256=98304$ Many other features including intermixing (kit) $\mathbf{6} 60+$ VAT
GEMINI 64K RAM BOARD
Newly developed NASBUS board that can accommodate up to oftional Page Mode facility. Prices: $\mathbf{£ 9 0}(16 \mathrm{~K}), £ 110(32 \mathrm{~K}), ~ £ 130$ (48K), £150 (64K). Add VAT to all prices.
DISC CONTROLLER CARD KIT
Henelec kit for up to three 5\%

## DISKPEN

The powerful text editor written for the Nascom is now available on a $5 \frac{1}{6}$ inch Price $£ 43.25+$ VAT.

## PORT PROBE

Nascom P10 This of input and output of Nascom P10. This board can generate nerrupts and simulate handshake contol Price (kit) $£ 17.50$ + VAT.
HEX \& CONTROL

## KEYPADS

Hexadecimal scratchpad keyboard kit fo
N1/2: Price $\mathbf{£ 3 4}+$ VAT As above but including (on the same board control keypad kit to add N2 control keys o N1. Price £4

## BASIC PROGRAMMER'S

 KITSupplied on tape for N1/2 running Nas-Sys and Nascom ROM BASIC. Features include auto line number, full cross-reterence listing delete lines, find, compacting command Pas Price $\mathbf{£ 1 3}+$ VAT PROM-PROG 2708 (multi-rail) and 2716 (single-rail) EPROM programmer kit controlled by N1/2 PIO use with Nas-Sys. Price $£ 25.95+$ VAT.
 Keyboards


EXCLUSIVE TO HENRY'S 50\% OFF MAKER'S PRICE



The 'APPLE' Computer Keyboard - 52 KEY 7 BIT ASCII CODED - FULL ASCII CHARACTERS - POWER LIGHT ON CONTROL - SUPERBLY MADE SIZE $12 \times 5.5 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ - BLACK KEYS WITH WHITE LEDGENS

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Complete with CIRCUIT \& DATA
ideal for use with TANGERINE Ex-Stock from HENRY'S TUSCAN This definitely the BEST BUY \& most computers This is definitely the BEST BUY Supplied Brand NEW in manufacturers origina jacking (ANTi-STATIC)
Just post remittance total $£ 35.95$ (incl. VAT \& Posil

MEMORIES Discounts $10 \%$ for $4,15 \%$ for $8,20 \%$ for 16 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { MK } 411616 K \times 1 \text { dy RAM } & 2.50 & 2716 & \mathbf{8 . 5 0}\end{array}$ $21021 \mathrm{~K} \times 1$ static RAM 80 p IM6402 UART $\quad \mathbf{4 . 5 0}$
$\begin{array}{lrll}41181 \mathrm{~K} \times 8 \text { static RAM } & \mathbf{1 1 . 0 0} & 21141 \mathrm{~K} \times 4 \text { static RAM } & \mathbf{2 . 9 5} \\ 2708 & \mathbf{3 . 5 0} & 8080 \mathrm{~A} & \mathbf{5 . 2 5}\end{array}$

COMPUTERKIT at HENRY'S
404 Edgware Road, London, W2. England I.E.D 01-402 6822.

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1400 Transonics

# BUYER'S GUIDE 

## Systems is our subject this month with more machines and a new, easier to read format.

TThe next few pages of the magazine are given over each month to a comprehensive guide to what's available on the UK computer market. The information is intended to be used as a quick reference to the vital statistics of the various micros, both by people looking to make their first purchase and those seeking to upgrade. The purpose of this 'Guide to the Guide' is to explain how to interpret the information that follows in order to get the most out of it.

## From The Top

Each bold type section contains the range of computers manufactured by that company. The actual manufacturer may not be involved in direct selling to the public, Atari for example. In cases like this we give you the name and address of the major UK distributor. Several companies have one major distributor and several other sources, the address we give is still that of the major source the company you should contact for further information or the location of your nearest dealer.

The next important detail is the type of CPU that's used in the computer. If your requirements call for a specific CPU this entry is essential, if you are merely interested in high-level language programming then the CPU is probably not so critical.

## Remember Remember

The computer's memory capacity is the next item on the list. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, the kind you load your programs into as opposed to ROM(Read Only Memory) which is what the manufacturer loads his software into. Generally one figure is quoted and this is the amount that is supplied with the basic machine, 48 K for example. If there are two figures, $8 \mathrm{~K} / 32 \mathrm{~K}$ as in the case of the Commodore PET, this indicates the range of memory that's available.

The ' $K$ ' stands for 'binary thousand' (1024) and so an 8K machine contains 8192 bytes of user memory. A byte is a collection of eight bits and is the basic unit of computer storage. Most of the systems in the Guide are based on eight bit microprocessors and these have an addressing capability of 64 K , that's 65,536 bytes. Sometimes you may see a figure greater than this in the RAM entry, it's not a misprint, and in these cases the manufacturer is using a special techni-
que called 'bank selection' to increase the amount of memory that can be supplied, 227 K in the case of the NASCOM.

## Storage And I/O

When you have produced a computer program that works you will want to store it away somewhere, it disappears from RAM when you turn the power off. The usual method for personal computers is to use a conventional cassette recorder, special tape is recommended. The CASS entry tells you whether this facility exists and to what standard, if known. Typical standards here are CUTS, short for Computer Users Tape System, and Kansas City, named after the place where the standard was defined. These convert the digital information inside the computer into a series of tones which can be recorded onto magnetic tape. The speed of storage and retrieval is worth checking, a fast speed such as 1200 or 2400 baud is convenient but inherently less reliable than a slow speed such as 300 baud. The term baud originally came from the telegraphic industry and refers to the number of transitions occurring per second, it is not the number of bytes that are transferred per second. Ideally your computer should offer a choice of baud rates, 300 and 1200 is a typical example, and this allows you to save a master copy for security and make a second, faster version for day-to-day use.

A more expensive but generally faster and more flexible (no pun intended) method of storing programs is the floppy disc and this is shown in the DISC entry. These come in two sizes, $51 / 4$ " and $8^{\prime \prime}$, and are available in single and double sided and single and double density versions as well as combinations of the two. Obviously you'll be able to fit more onto an $8^{\prime \prime}$ disc than a $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ one and these tend to be used in professional and small business systems as they are more suited to the heavy usage. For people with a lot of information to store there is another type of disc knowns as a 'hard disc', shown as Hd in the list. These are capable of holding millions of bytes as opposed to the tens or hundreds of thousands found on the floppy disc. They do, however, carry a large price tag. A typical example of a hard disc based system is the Cromemco Z 2 H which is fitted with a 10 Mb (megabyte) Winchester technology hard disc unit.

Getting the information in and out of the computer to a printer or a Visual Display Unit requires the computer to have input/output capability and this is indicated by $\mathbf{I / O}$ in the table. There are three major types of $1 / O$ and two specials. The most common type is serial, indicated by SER, and this can be RS232, V24 or 20 mA depending on the peripheral being used. The second type is parallel, indicated by PARA, which is effectively just an extension of the computer's data bus with some control capability built in - an oversimplification but easier to visualise. The third type that is commonly found is IEEE which is a special sort of parallel interface that allows many different peripherals to sha.e the same connection to the computer. It is normally found in machines that are used in a scientific environment, the PET is a notable exception.

The two specialised forms of I/O are the dedicated printer port, shown as PARA.P, which allows a Centronics type printer to be fitted and the bus which is used for the expansion of the system, SS50 and S100 are typical.

## The Soft Edge

If you are intending to program in a high level language, one that uses words rather than the machine code of the CPU, then look at the entries beside BASIC and Other. The most common language is BASIC although others such as Pascal are rapidly gaining in popularity. The $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ entry is also important here because it indicates whether the system will allow you to program it in machine code, the number indicates the amount of ROM that the manufacturer has fitted his monitor into.

An entry such as $C P / M$ in the $m / c$ slot shows that the discs are running under control of a Disc Operating System, DOS for short, and this often gives you access to a large quantity of ready-made programs and languages.

## The Price You Pay

The figure in the $£$ entry is obviously the price of the given system. Although these are checked regularly for their accuracy the manufacturers do tend to change them at short notice so it is well worth checking.

The Extras and Applications entries give a brief idea of the support and ex-
pansion capabilities of the system and the area in which it is likely to perform best.

When you have compiled a shortlist of the systems that seem to meet your needs you should try to get 'hands-on' experience with them. Always make sure that your dealer is a recognised one and, if possible, ensure that he is a member of the Computer Retailers Association, the CRA.

Over the years Computing Today has Reviewed many of the systems listed here and those that we have looked at hare indicated. Copies of the reviews are available from our offices, they cost $£ 1$ each.


## ABC Computers

ABC-24
Dist:- Ragen International
Assets House, 17 Elverton Street,
London SW1P 2QG
01-828 2355

| CPU | Z80A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| I/O | 2 SER 1 PARA |
| CASS | - |
| BASIC | BASIC-80 M BASIC |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{MP} / \mathrm{M}$ |
| $\mathbf{£ 3}, 000$ |  |

Extras:- Two more $5 \frac{1}{1 / 4}$ " drives, Wordstar, Grafcom packages etc.
Applications:- Integral system with dual discs and VDU


## ACT Microcomputers

SYSTEM 800
Dist:- ACT (Computers),
Radclyffe House,
66-68 Hagley Rd, Edgbaston,
Birmingham, B16 8PF
021-455 8686

+ growing regional network

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $46 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Yes |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 5 \mathbf{1}_{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | MDOS |
| $\mathbf{£} 3,950-8,950$ |  |

Extras:- $8^{\prime \prime}$ disc, printers, modems
Applications:- Stand alone business system that can also run most PET software.

## Acorn Computers

ATOM
Dist:- Acorn Computers
4A Market Hill, Cambridge
0223-312772.

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $2 K / 11 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | BUS PARA |
| CASS | CUTS |
| BASIC | 8K |
| Other | FP option |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | YES |
| $\mathbf{f} 125$ kit, $£ 150$ built |  |

Extras:- Colour graphics, enhanced BASIC Applications:- Cased single board with
BASIC, can connect to Eurobus
Reviewed:- April ' 81

ACORN
Dist:- As ATOM

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $1 \mathrm{~K} / 8 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | PARA BUS |
| CASS | CUTS |
| BASIC | NO |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | NO |
| $\mathbf{m / c}$ | 2 K |
| $\mathbf{f} 65$ |  |

Extras:- Rack based expansion capability inc
Prestel.
Applications:- Single board controller with piggy back Hex + 1/0
Reviewed:- Aug '79

## Adler Business Systems

ALPHATRONIC P1
Dist:- Adler Business Systems Ltd. .
27 Goswell Road, London EC1M 7AJ.
01-250 1717
CPU 8085A
RAM 48 K
1/O
CASS
BASIC
Other Extended
DISC Soon
DISC $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ DD
$\underset{\mathbf{f} 1,550-2,345}{\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}}$

Extras:- Second $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ drive. Applications:- Small business desktop system with detached $12^{\prime \prime}$ screen and optional printer.

## ADDS

## ADDS SYSTEM 75

Dist:- ADDS (UK) Ltd.
137 High Street
New Malden, Surrey.
01-949 1272
Sold through dealer network
CPU 8085A
RAM 52K
I/O SER COMS
CASS N/A
BASIC YES
Other FORTRAN uCOBOL
DISC $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$
m/c ADOS
£ 4,000 upwards, less printer
Extras:- Floppy, printer, system software Applications:- Complete business system with supplied software and communications interface

## Apple Computers

## APPLE II

Dist:- Microsense,
Finway Road, Maylands Ave,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7LE
0442-48151
Over 200 regional dealers
CPU 6502
RAM $\quad 16 \mathrm{~K} / 48 \mathrm{~K}$
I/O Various
CASS 1500 bps
BASIC 2 versions
Other Various
DISC OPT
£695 upwards
Extras:- Various discs, colour graphics, I/O
Applications:- Neat cased system with
excellent I/O capability including Preste|

APPLE III
Dist:- As APPLE II

## BUYER'S GUIDE

| CPU | 6502 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $96 \mathrm{~K} / 128 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | - |
| BASIC | Business BASIC |
| Other | Pascal, FORTRAN |
| DISC | $51 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | Aple SOS |
| Approx $\mathbf{f 2 , 5 0 0}$ |  |

Extras:- Up to three more discs. Wide range of peripherals
Applications:- Small business machine but still has overtones of the "personal" market

## Atari

ATARI 400
Dist:- Ingersoll Electronics
202 New North Road,
London N1 7BL.
01-226 1200

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CPU } & 6502 \\ \text { RAM } & 8 \mathrm{~K} / 16 \mathrm{~K} \\ \text { I/O } & \text { SER } \\ \text { CASS } & \text { YES } \\ \text { BASIC } & 18 \mathrm{~K} \\ \text { Other } & \\ \text { DISC } & \\ \mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c} & \text { shared }\end{array}$

Extras:- Printer
Applications:- Programmable games system grown up to home computer

ATARI 800
Dist:- As Atar 400

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K 48 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | $18 K$ |
| Other |  |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | shared |

£750
ك

Extras:- Printer, discs, plug in software,
modem
Applications:- Expanded version of 400 with wider applications

## Athena

ATHENA 8285
Dist:- Butel-Comco Ltd
50 Oxford Street,
Southampton, Hants SO1 1DL
0703-39890

| CPU | $8085 A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$ | DOS |

$\mathbf{£} 3,380$ upwards
Extras:- $8^{\prime \prime}$ discs, printer, wide range of software
Applications:- Complete integral desktop system


CROMEMCO Z2H
Dist:- As SYSTEM 2

| CPU | Z80A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | 64K |
| I/O | SERARARA.P |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | 10Mb Hd |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | CDOS |
| $\mathbf{£} 5,373$ upwards. |  |

Extras:- Up to 6 hard discs, $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppies Applications:- Development system, Fast data processor and data base with multi-user capability.

CROMEMCO SYSTEM 3
Dist:- As SYSTEM 2

```
CPU Z80A
RAM 64 K
I/O SER PARA.P
CASS N/A
BASIC Various
Other Various
DISC \(2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}\)
m/c CDOS
£3,745-£9,000
```

Extras:- Discs (inc hard), multi-user capability, printers, etc.
Applications:- 100 based professional system with a wide range of applications.

## Digital Microsystems

DSC-2
Dist:- Modata Ltd
30 St Johns Road, Tunbridge Wells,
Kent TN4 9NT
0892-41555.

| CPU | Z80A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | 64K |
| 1/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Yes |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| £3,525-7,645 |  |

Extras:- Hard disc, extra floppies, various software
Applications:- Business machine of US origin.

DSC-3
Dist:- As DSC-2

| CPU | Z80A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | 64K |
| 1/O | SERPARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Yes |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | 2×8" |
| m/c | CP/M |
| $\mathbf{~} 3,445-6,995$ |  |

Extras:- Hard disc, extra floppies
Applications:- Can use one serial interface n RS422 mode and act as a Master/Slave in a network.

| HDS-4000 <br> Dist:- As DSC-2 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CPU | Z80A |
| RAM | 64 K |
| 1/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Yes |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{Hd}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| $\mathrm{f}_{6} \mathbf{7} 45-7.645$ |  |

Extras:- More disc storage
Applications:- Choice of two sizes of hard disc make for medium sized DP use

## Equinox

Series 5000
Dist:- Equinox Computer Systems,
16 Anning Street, New Inn Yard,
London EC2A 3HB
01-739 2387.

```
CPU Z80
1/O 2 SER PARA
CASS N/A
BASIC YES
Other Various
DISC 2\times51/4"
m/c CP/M
£1,500-£2,500
```

Applications:- S100 based commercial,
scientific or educational usage

Equinox 200
Dist:- As Series 5000
CPU Z80
RAM $64 K / 512 K$
I/O 6 SER PARA
CASS N/A
BASIC YES
Other Various
DISC $\quad 10 \mathrm{Mb}$ Cart
m/c
£7,500 upwards
Extras:- Cartridge discs up to 1200 Mb
Applications:- Cartridge disc based S100
multi user system

Equinox 300
Dist:- As Series 5000
CPU 16 bit
RAM $64 \mathrm{~K} / 256 \mathrm{~K}$
1/O 6 SER
CASS N/A
BASIC YES
Other -
$\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$
$\mathbf{£ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ upwards
Extras:- Cartridge discs up to 1200 Mb
Applications:- Sixteen bit micro based
multi-user system

Series 8000
Dist:- As Series 5000
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CPU } & \text { Z80 } \\ \text { RAM } & 64 K / 256 K\end{array}$

| I/O | 2 SER 1 PARA |
| :--- | :--- |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2-48^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| £2,500- 55,000 |  |

Applications:- Multi user upgrade of 5000 with greatly increased storage capacity

## Eurocalc

EUROC
Dist:- Eurocalc Ltd,
128/132 Curtain Road,
London EC2
01-729 4555

+ Regional Distribution network soon

| CPU | 8080 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| I/O | PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| £8,000 |  |

Extras:- Printers, WP keyboard, hard disc Applications:- Plessey manufactured system supplied complete with software and hardware.

## Exidy

SORCERER
Dist:- Liverport Data Products,
The Ivory Works,
St. Ives, Cornwall.
0736-798157.

+ regional dealers.

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 48 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | 2 |
| BASIC | Plug In $8 K$ |
| Other | On disc |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | $4 K$ |
| f749 upwards |  |

Extras:- Discs, printer, S100 adapter, ROM PACs.
Applications:- Keyboard based system using 'plug-in' software and expanding to discs.

## Gemini

GEMINI
Manuf.:- Gemini Microcomputers,
Oakfield Corner, Sycamore Road,
Amersham, Bucks.
02403-22307


## BUYER'S GUIDE

## Heath Electronics

HEATHKIT H8
Dist:- Heath Electronics,
Bristol Road, Gloucester GL2 6EE
0342-29451

+ London shop (01-636 7349)

| CPU | 8080 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $4 \mathrm{~K} / 56 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | $300 / 1200$ baud |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various on disc |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | $4 K$ |
| £275 upwards |  |

Extras:- Discs, printer, VDU
Applications:- Bus based kit system of
superb quality, large expansion possible

## Hewart Microelectronics

HEWART 6800S
Dist:- Hewart Microelectronics,
95 Blakelow Road, Macclesfield
Cheshire SK11 7ED
0625-22030

| CPU | 6800 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K 32 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | 2 |
| BASIC | OPT $8 K$ |
| Other | Pasca |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | $1 K$ |
| (29 | inc. |
| keyboarc |  |

Extras:- 6809 upgrade, floppy discs using
FLEX, case
Applications:- Naked 6800 development system

HEWART 6800 MK4
Dist:- As 6800S

| CPU | 6800 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 48 K$ |
| I/O | Choice |
| CASS | 2 |
| BASIC | OPT |
| Other | OPT |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | 1 K |
| $\mathbf{£ 1 6 0}$ upwards. |  |

Extras:- SS50 range of boards
Applications:- Naked bus based system, found useful in education/control

## Hewlett Packard

## HP 85A

Dist:- Hewlett Packard
Personal Computation Group,
308-314 Kings Road, Reading,
Berkshire.
0734-61022

| CPU | CUSṪOM |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 32 K$ |
| I/O | IEEE,BCD, SER, GPIO |
| CASS | CART |
| BASIC | $32 K$ |

## Other Assembler <br> DISC <br> OPT <br> m/c <br> £2,012 inc VA

Extras:- All HP range of goodies Applications:- Integral printer system for desktop scientific use
Reviewed:- April '80 \& June '80

HP83
Dist:- As HP85
CPU Custom
RAM $16 \mathrm{~K} / 32 \mathrm{~K}$
1/O
CASS
BASIC
Other
DISC OPT
m/c No
$\mathbf{£ 1 , 3 9 1}$ inc VAT
Extras:- All HP range of goodies
Applications:- As the HP85 but without
integral printer and tape cartridge units.

## Interec Data Systems

SUPERBRAIN
Dist:- Sun Computers,
138 Chalmers Way,
North Feltham Trading Estate,
Feltham, Middx
01-751 6695
Many other UK sources

| CPU | $2 \times 280$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $32 K / 64 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 / \mathbf{M}^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| $\mathbf{f} 1950$ |  |

£1,950 upwards
Extras:- 8" disc, standard software
Applications:- Smart desktop system for small business use. Can be expanded using S100 bus.

## Ithaca Intersystems

ITHACA INTERSYSTEM 2
Dist:- Transam,
59-61 Theobalds Road,
London WC1
01-405 5240.

+ regional dealers.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CPU } & \text { Z80A } \\ \text { RAM } & 8 K / 64 K \\ \text { I/O } & \text { Various } \\ \text { CASS } & \text { N/A } \\ \text { BASIC } & \text { YES } \\ \text { Other } & \text { Various } \\ \text { DISC } & 51 / 4 \text { " or } 8^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { m/c } & \text { CP/M } \\ \text { £ } 700 \text { upward }\end{array}$
Extras:- Full range of S100 boards to IEEE
spec
Applications:- Flexible system that can be adapted to a wide range of uses.


## ITT Consumer Products

ITT 2020
Dist:- Telefusion Ltd.
61 Queens Square, Bristol
0272-211446

- many regional stockists

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 48 K$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Pascal |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | $2 K$ |
| $\mathbf{£} 750-£ 1,500$ |  |

Extras:- Discs, Prestel, printers
Applications:- As Apple II, compatible UK version with standard colour graphics
Reviewed:- March '80


## LSI Computers

SYSTEM M-TWO
Dist:- LSI Computers,
Copse Road, St. Johns,
Woking, Surrey GU21 1SX
04862-23411

| CPU | 8085 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | - |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | - |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime} 1 \times \mathrm{Hd}$ |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | - |

Applications:- Small to medium sized business

## Luxor

ABC 80
Dist:- CCS Microsales
7 The Arcade,
Letchworth, Herts
04626-73301.

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 40 K$ |
| I/O | IEEE SER |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | $16 K$ |
| Other | Pascal |
| DISC | $2 \times 5 \frac{1 / 4 "}{}$ |
| m/c | $2 K$ |
| $\mathbf{f} 749$ |  |

Extras:- Mainly software, I/O
Applications:- Complete cased system Viewdata compatible

Memory Computers
SYSTEM 7101
Dist:- Memory Computers (UK) Limited, 960 High Road,
London N12 9RY
CPU Z80
RAM $\quad 64 \mathrm{~K} / 256 \mathrm{~K}$
1/O 2 SER, 1 PARA
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { BASS } & \text { Microsoft V5.2 }\end{array}$
Other Various
DISC 2 or $45 \frac{1}{4}$ " DSDD
m/c $\quad 4 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$
$\mathbf{£} 5,950$ inc printer
Extras:- Four $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppies, 10 Mb Winchester, extra printer
Applications:- Complete VDU based system with Intelligent Terminal capability, well established in Europe.

## Microdata Computers

MICROLINK 1
Dist:- Microdata Computers, Belvedere Works, Bilton Way,
Pump Lane Industrial Estate,
Hayes, Middx UB3 3ND.
01-848 9871.

| CPU | Z80/F8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 32 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | CUTS 1200 baud |
| BASIC | 8K |
| Other | Pascal soon |
| DISC | NO |
| m/c | $3 K$ |
| £3,500 upwards |  |

Extras:- Printer, modem, etc.
Applications:- Portable data terminal using plasma flat screen display

## Micro V

MICROSTAR 45
Dist:- Microsense
Finway Road, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7LE
0442-48151

+ small dealer network.

| CPU | $8085 A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | ${ }^{\circ}$ DOS CP/M |
| $\mathbf{f} 4800$ |  |

$\mathbf{£} 4,800$
Extras:- 20 Mb hard disc, VDU, printer
Applications:- Multi user business system

Midwest Scientific Instruments

MSI 6800 SYSTEMS
Dist:- Strumech,
Portland House, Coppice Side,
Brownhills, Walsall,

West Midlands 05433-4321

| CPU | 6800 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 56 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | OPT |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | 1K + FDOS |
| f1,200 upwards |  |

Extras:- Floppies, hard disc, printer, VDU
Applications:- Ready built SS50 system expanding to full "System 12 " with hard disc.

## Nascom Microcomputers

NASCOM 1
Dist:- Nascom,
92 Broad Street,
Chesham, Bucks HP5 3ED
02405-75151.

+ regional network.

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $1 K / 227 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | OPT |
| Other |  |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | $1 K$ |
| £ 125 |  |

Extras:- Motherboard, RAM, printer
Applications:- Full keyboard machine code
system, expandable.

NASCOM 2
Dist:- As NASCOM 1

| CPU | Z80A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $1 \mathrm{~K} / 227 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | Kansas |
| BASIC | 8K Microsoft |
| Other | Pascal |
| DISC | Opt |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | 2 K monitor $+\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ |
| £225 |  |

Extras:- Printer, RAM, case, discs.
Applications:- Low cost kit system,
developed from Nascom 1
Reviewed:- February '80
National Panasonic
PANASONIC JD800/840
Dist:- Panasonic Business Equip.,
9 Connaught Street,
London W2 2AY
01-262 3121.

+ regional distributors

| CPU | 8085 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $56 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | COBOL |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| £ 4,275 (hardware), | £ 8,000 upwards for |
| packages |  |

Extras:- Printers and software from regional distributors.
Applications:- Complete small business
system with software support.

## Netronics

ELF II
Dist:- Newtronics,
255 Archway Road,
London N6
01-348 3325

| CPU | 1802 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $1 / 4 / 4 K$ |
| I/O | PARA |
| CASS | OPT |
| BASIC | OPT |
| Other |  |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | 1 K |
| $\mathbf{f 6 0}$ |  |

Extras:- Motherboard, RAM, I/O
Applications:- Low cost kit for Hex
programming.
Reviewed:- October '79

EXPLORER 85
Dist:- As ELF II

| CPU | 8085 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $4 K$ |
| I/O | PARA |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | 8K OPT |
| Other |  |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | $2 K$ |
| f285 upwards |  |

Extras:- Normal S100 goodies, case
Applications:- Kit, S100 based.
Reviewed:- June '80

## Newbear

77-68
Dist:- Newbear
40 Bartholomew Street,
Newbury, Berks
0635-30505
+2 regional shops

| CPU | 6800 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $4 \mathrm{~K} / 56 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | OPT |
| Other | NO |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | 1 K |
| $\mathbf{£ 4 0}$ upwards |  |

Extras:- 6809 upgrade, I/O, discs
Applications:- Rack based kit system

## North Star

NORTHSTAR HORIZON
Dist:- Comart Ltd.,
P.O. Box 2, St Neots,

Huntingdon, Cambs PE19 4NY
0480-215005.

+ many regional dealers

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $32 K / 56 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 / \mathbf{c}^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP $/ \mathrm{M}$ |
| $\mathbf{f} 1,600$ | $-2,000$ |

Extras:- Discs, VDU, printer.
Applications:- S 100 based system with good software support.

Ohio Scientific Instruments
SUPERBOARD II, (C1)
Dist:- Mutek,
Quarry Hill, Box, Wiltshire
0225-743289.

+ many regional

| CPU | 6502 |
| :---: | :---: |
| RAM | 4K/8K |
| 1/O | PARA BUS |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | 8K Microsoft |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | NO |
| $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$ | 2K |
| £150 cas | + psu + mod |

Extras:- Discs, Memory, case.
Applications:- Naked single board with BASIC, modified display for UK market.
Reviewed:- July '79

CHALLENGER, C2
Dist:- As SUPERBOARD II

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $4 K / 32 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | Kansas |
| BASIC | $8 K$ |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | $2 K$ |
| $\mathbf{f 3 4 9}$ |  |

Extras:- Disc, printer, memory
Applications:- 4 slot backplane machine, upgraded system.

CHALLENGER, C4
Dist:- As SUPERBOARD II

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $8 K / 32 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | 8K |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | 4K |
| £395 |  |

Extras:- Disc, printers, etc
Applications:- Upgraded C2 with colour graphics.

CHALLENGER, C8P
Dist:- As SUPERBOARD II
CPU
6502

| RAM | $8 K / 32 K$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | $8 K$ |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | OPT |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | $4 K$ |
| $\mathbf{f} 475$ |  |

Extras:- Disc, printers, etc.
Applications:- Upgraded C2 with colour graphics.

CHALLENGER, C3
Dist:- As SUPERBOARD II

| CPU | $6502,6800+Z 80$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $48 K / 58 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | DOS |
| f2,450 |  |

Extras:- VDU, printer, software
Applications:- Triple CPU system for
business use etc

## Periflex

PERIFLEX 630/48
Dist:- Sintrom,
Arkwright Road, Reading,
Berks. RG2 OLS
0734-85464.

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $48 K$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | CP/M2 |
| $\mathbf{£ 2 , 5 0 0}$ |  |

£2,500
Extras:- VDU, printers, S100 board set.
Applications:- S100 based systems.
PERIFLEX 1024/64
Dist:- As 630/48

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M 2 |
| £3,300 |  |

Extras:- VDU, printers.
Applications:- S100 based boxed computer

## Powerhouse

POWERHOUSE 2
Dist:- Powerhouse,
5 Alexandra Road,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 5BS
0442-48422.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CPU } & \text { Z80A } \\ \text { RAM } & 32 K / 64 K\end{array}$

## 1/0 CASS <br> BASIC <br> Other <br> DISC <br> m/c <br> £1,250 <br> SER PARA.P YES Yes No OPT $2 K$

Extras:- Graphics, I/O, printer
Applications:- $5^{\prime \prime}$ VDU based system used in scientific and industrial control

POWERHOUSE 3
Dist:- As POWERHOUSE 2

```
CPU Z80A
RAM \(32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}\)
I/O SER PARA.P
CASS N/A
BASIC Yes
Other Various
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { DISC } & 2 \times 51^{1 / 4} \\ \text { m/c } & \text { CP/M }\end{array}\)
£2,250-£2,750
```

Extras:- Graphics, I/O, printer.
Applications:- 9' VDU based system with potential DP and small business applications.

## Powertran

PSI COMP 80
Dist:- Powertran Electronics,
Portway Industrial Estate,
Andover, Hants SP10 3MN
0264-64456.

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $3 K / 32 K$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | Kansas |
| BASIC | $2 K$ |
| Other | NO |
| DISC |  |
| m/c | $1 K$ |
| $\mathbf{f 2 5 5}$ |  |

Applications:- Mathematical/number crunching with special on-board chip.

## Rair

BLACK BOX
Dist:- Rair Ltd.
30-32 Neal Street,
London WC2H 9PS
01-836 4663

| CPU | $8085 A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M |
| f2,500 upwards |  |

Extras:- VDU's, printer, hard and floppy
discs.
Applications:- Disc based professional system capable of handling up to 16 terminals.


## BUYER'S GUIDE

| CPU | Z80A |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $64 K$ |
| 1/O | Various |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 55^{1 / 4 "}$ |
| m/c | CAP.BOS |
| $\mathbf{\xi} 3,489$ |  |

Extras:- $4 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ floppies, more $5 \frac{1}{4}$ " floppies up to $4 \times 8 \mathrm{Mb}$ Hard disc
Applications:- As the M203 but with a full S100 bus to allow system expansion.

## Southwest Technical Products

SWTP 6800/6809
Dist:- Southwest Technical,
38 Dover Street
London W1X 3RB
01-491 7507

| CPU | 6800 or 6809 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $8 K / 56 K$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | $2 K$ |

Extras:- Discs, printer, VDU
Applications:- SS50 based system with good software support

## Tandy Corporation

TRS-80 Level 1 \& 2
Dist:- Tandy Corporation,
Bilston Road, Wednesbury
West Midlands WS 10 7JN
021-556 6101

+ regional shops

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $4 K / 48 K$ |
| I/O | OPT |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | 2 versions |
| Other | FORTRAN |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | 4K |
| £380- $£ 560$ |  |

Extras:- Discs, printers, $/ / 0$
Applications:- Top selling system with 'separates" approach
Reviewed:- November '79

TRS-80 Model II
Dist:- As TRS - 80

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $32 K / 64 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other |  |
| DISC | $8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c |  |
| £2,000 upwards |  |

Extras:- Printer, disc
Applications:- Upgraded business version of Model I

Tangerine Computers
MICROTAN 65
Dist:- Tangerine Computers,
Forehill, Ely, Cambs.
0353-3633

+ regional dealers

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $1 \mathrm{~K} / 48 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | BUS |
| CASS | OPT |
| BASIC | OPT 10 K |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | NO |
| m/c | 1 K |
| $\mathbf{£} 69$ upwards |  |

Extras:- Tanex board for I/O, BASIC, etc racking, cases
Applications:- Machine code system, kit or
built that expands to a full computer.
Reviewed:- June '80

MICRON
Dist:- As MICROTAN 65

| CPU | 6502 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $8 \mathrm{~K} / 227 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | 1 SER, 4 PARA |
| CASS | CUTS 300 or 1200 special |
| BASIC | 10K Microsoft |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | NO |
| m/c | $3 K$ |
| $\mathbf{~} 395$ Inc |  |

Extras:- RAM, Discs, I/O rack system
Applications:- Cased built system with
excellent expansion possibilities.
Reviewed:- October ' 80

Technalogics
TECS
Dist:- Technalogics,
8 Egerton St., Liverpool,
Merseyside L8 7LY
051-724 2695

+ 1 Regional Distributor

| CPU | 6800 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 56 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | 2 |
| BASIC | $3 K$ |
| Other | YES |
| DISC | OPT |
| $\mathbf{m / c}$ | $4 K$ |

Extras:- Discs, RAM, Prestel Software
Applications:- Prestel editing terminal for IPs, could be used as a Teletext/Prestel based personal system
Reviewed:- May '79

Texas Electronic Instruments
TEI 208-212
Dist:- Abacus
62 New Cavendish Street
London W1M 7LD
01-580 8841
CPU Choice
RAM $32 \mathrm{~K} / 60 \mathrm{~K}$

| I/O | PARA SER |
| :--- | :--- |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 / 1^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP $/ \mathrm{M}$ |
| $\mathbf{f} 3.535-4.497$ |  |

,3,535-4,497
Extras:- $8^{\prime \prime}$ discs (212) printers, hard disc
soon
Applications:- Integral VDU models forming
the basis of a business system

## Texas Instruments

TI 99/4
Dist:- Texas Instruments
European Consumer Division
Manton Lane, Bedford MK41 7PA 0234-67466

| CPU | 9900 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K$ |
| I/O | PARA BUS |
| CASS | 2 |
| BASIC | $14 K$ |
| Other | NO |
| DISC | OPT |
| $\mathbf{m} / \mathbf{c}$ | $12 K$ |
| $\mathbf{f} 995$ |  |

Extras:- Discs, speech synthesise
Applications:- Colour graphics machine w th 'plug-in" software. Needs US TV, soon to change

## Transam

TRITON
Dist:- Transam
59-61 Theobalds Road
London WC1
01-405 5240 .

## CPU 8080 <br> RAM $1 \mathrm{~K} / 3 \mathrm{~K}$ <br> 1/O PARA BUS <br> CASS Kansas <br> BASIC Various <br> Other Pascal <br> DISC OPT <br> $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c} \quad$ Various monitors

£294 to £1,000
Extras:- Cases, Discs, Motherboard
Assembler package
Applications:- Versions available for most requirements, from educational to research Reviewed:- May '80

TUSCAN
Dist:- As TRITON

| CPU | 280 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $1 K / 8 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | YES |
| BASIC | OPT |
| Other | Pascal |
| DISC | OPT |
| m/c | $2 K$ |
| $\mathbf{£} 195$ upwards |  |

Extras:- Casing, VDU option, discs,
Firmware, S100 boaras
Applications:- S100 based kit, development style system. Also ready built

## BUYER'S GUIIDE

## Transdata

C×400
Dist:- Transdata Ltd.
Battlebridge House, 87-95 Tooley Street,
London SE1
01-403 5115

| CPU | 8080 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 \mathrm{~K} / 48 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | 4 SER, BUS |
| CASS | - |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | MIIRO COBOL |
| DISC | $8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/r | Monitor |
| $\mathbf{£} 1,450-2,750$ |  |

Extras:- Multiple $8^{\prime \prime}$ drives
Applications:- Multiprocessor architecture system for "front-ending"

C×500
Dist:- As Cx400
CPU Z80A
RAM 64 K
I/O 4 SER, BUS
CASS
BASIC Microsoft
Other Various
DISC $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ DS
$\mathrm{m}_{\text {Fron }} \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ MP/M
From $£ 3,500$
Extras:- 20Mb Winchester $1 / 4$ " magtape cartridge.
Applications:- Multiprocessor structured system for OEM market

## Vector Graphic

SYSTEM B
Dist:- Almarc Data Systems,
906 Woodborough Road,
Nottingham NG3 5QS
0602-625035.

- regional dealers

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $56 K$ |
| I/O | SER.PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M 2 |
| £3,200 upwards |  |

Extras:- Printer, software, S100 boards
Applications:- Serious computing package complete with VDU and software

VECTOR GRAPHIC 2800
Dist:- As SYSTEM B

| CPU | 280 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $56 K$ |
| I/O | SER PARA |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | Various |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP/M 2 |
| $\mathbf{~} 4,195$ upwards |  |

Extras:- Printers, S100 boards, software Applications:- Data processing and scientific/industrial computing. Terminal based system.

VECTOR GRAPHIC 3030
Dist:- As SYSTEM B


Extras:- Printers, S100 boards, software Applications:- Hard disc based terminal system for DP

VIP
Dist:- AS SYSTEM B


Extras:- Vector Graphic range
Applications:- Complete system with single disc and VDU. Six slot S100 bus.

## Video Genie

VIDEO GENIE
Dist:- Lowe Electronics,
Bentley Bridge, Chesterfield Road,
Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 LEF
0629-2817

+ dealer network


Extras:- Printer, discs via Tandy style expansion unit.
Applications:- HONG KONG copy of
TRS-80 and which also runs Level 2 software. Now available with colour graphics. Reviewed:- May '81

## Xerox

DIABLO 3000
Dist:- Business Computers,
The Pagoda, Theobald Street,
Borehamwood. Herts WD6 4RT
01-207 3344.

| CPU | 8085 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | DACL |
| DISC | $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $\mathbf{m / c}$ | DOS |
| $\mathbf{£ 8 , 9 5 0 - £ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ |  |

Extras:- Business software, Printer Communications adapter
Applications:- Complete business system that can be multi-tasked. Price includes software

DIABLO RANGER 3200
As DIABLO 3000

| CPU | 8080 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $32 K / 64 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | DACL |
| DISC | $2 \times 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | DOS |
| $\mathbf{£ 1 0 , 8 6 5 - £ 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  |

Extras:- Up to 4 discs, Up to 2 hard discs, Printers, Communications adapter
Applications:- Complete system that can run up to eight jobs simultaneously, price includes software.

## Zenith Data Systems

ZENITH Z89
Dist:- Zenith Data Systems
Heath Electronics, Bristol Road,
Gloucester GL2 6EE.
0452-29451

+ London shop 01-636 7349 .

| CPU | Z80 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 64 K$ |
| I/O | SER |
| CASS | OPT (H88) |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | CP $/ \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{HDOS}$ |
| m 1570 |  |

£ 1,570 upwards
Extras:- Dual 8" discs, printer
Applications:- Integrated system of very high quality, also available as a kit.
Reviewed:- June '80

ZENITH Z11
Dist:- As $Z 89$

| CPU | LSI 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| RAM | $16 K / 32 K$ |
| I/O | Various |
| CASS | N/A |
| BASIC | YES |
| Other | Various |
| DISC | OPT $2 \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| m/c | N/A |
| $\mathbf{f} 1,250$ |  |
| Extras:- Discs, printer, VDU |  |
| Applications:- LSI 11 compatible 16 bit |  |
| system. |  |

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(500+ Accounts, 100 Departments). ..... £295
(1000 Accounts, 100 Analyses, multi- ..... £295
purpose package). Job costing etc.
(Diskette patch, slot to slot copy, ..... £20
zap etc).
(Word Processing, see below for U/L ..... £42
case).
(Financial Modelling, Costing, Analysis). ..... £125
(Converts Apple pictures for ITT display). ..... £10

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